# The WEEKLY Post.

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## THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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## "WORDS AND THEIR USES."

BY A MYSTIFIED QUAKER.

NEW YORK, 4th Month, 30th, '71.

RESPECTED WIFE: From these few lines, my whereabouts thee'll learn—
Moreover, I impart to thee my serious concern!
The language of this people is a riddle unto me,
And words with them, are figments of a reckless mockery!

"Friend," said I to John, whose breath suggested gin,
"Can thee convey me straightway to a reputable inn?"
His answer's gross irrelevance I shall not soon forget—
Instead of simply yea or nay, he gruffly said "You bet!"

Nay, nay; I shall not bet," said I "for that would be a sin—
Why don't thee answer plainly; Can thee take me to an inn?
Thy vehicle is doubtless meant to carry folk about in it,
Then why prevaricate?" Said he, perversely, "Now yer shoutin'"

"Nay, verily, I shouted not;" quote I, "my speech is mild;
But thine I grieve to say it—with falsehood is defiled.
Thee ought to be admonished to rid thy heart of guile,"
"See here!" my lovely moke," said he, "you sling on too much style!"

"I've had these plain drab garments twenty years and more," said I,
"And when thee says I 'sling on style,' thee tells a wilful lie!"
At that he pranced around as if "a bee was in his bonnet,"
And, with hostile demonstrations, inquired if I was "on it?"

"On what? Till thee explains thyself, I cannot tell," I said.
He swore that something was "too thin;" moreover it was "played!"
But all his jargon was surpassed, in wild absurdity,
By threats, profanely emphasized, to put a head on me!

"No son of Belial," said I, "that miracle can do!"
Wherent he fell upon me with blows and curses, too,
But failed to work that miracle—if such was his design—
Instead of putting on a head, he strove to smite off mine!

Thee knows I cultivate the peaceful habit of our sect,
But this man's conduct wrought on me to a singular effect;
For when he slapped my broad-brim off and asked, "How's that for high?"
It roused the Adam in me, and I smote him hip and thigh!

The throng then gave a specimen of calumny broke loose,
And said I'd snatched him bald-headed," and likewise "cooked his goose;"
Although I solemnly affirm I did not pull his hair,
Nor did I cook his poultry—for he had no poultry there!

They called me "Bully Boy;" although I've seen nigh three-score year;
And said that I was lightning when I got up on my ear!
And when I asked if lightning climbed its ear, or dressed in drab,
"You know how 'tis yourself!" said one in consequential blab!

Thee cannot conceive that, by this time, I was somewhat perpiexed;
Yea, the placid spirit in me has seldom been so vexed;
I tarried there no longer, for plain spoken men—like me—
With such perverters of our tongue can have no unity.

## A PICTURE.

The following sweet poem is from the pen of Shillaber—"Mrs. Partington"—and is a perfect picture of his childhood home. It is touchingly beautiful, and our readers will thank us for publishing it. A friend and townsman of Shillaber attests to the beauty and truthfulness of the picture, and they will thank him also for the pleasure this gem affords them:

There's a little low hut by the river's side,
Within the sound of its rippling tide;
Its walls are grey with the mosses of years,
And its roof all crumbled and old appears;
But fairer to me than castle's pride,
Is the little low hut by the river's side.

The little low hut was my natal nest,
Where my childhood passed—Life's Spring-time blest;
Where the hopes of ardent youth were formed,
And the sun of promise my young heart warmed,
Ere I threw myself on life's swift tide,
And left the dear hut by the river's side.

That little low hut, in lowly guise,
Was soft and grand to my youthful eyes,
And fairer trees were ne'er known before
Than the apple trees by the humble door,
That my father loved for their thrifty pride,
Which shadowed the hut by the river's side.

That little low hut had a glad hearthstone,
That echoed of old with a pleasant tone,
And brothers and sisters, a merry crew,
Filled the hours with pleasure as on they flew;
But one by one the loved ones died,
That dwelt in the hut by the river's side.

The father revered and the children gay
The graves of the world have called away;
But quietly all alone there sits
By the pleasant window in summer and knits,
An aged woman, long years allied
With the little low hut by the river's side.

That little low hut to the lonely wife
Is the cherished stage of her active life;
Each scene is recalled in memory's beam
As she sits by the window in pensive dream;
And joys and woes roll back like a tide
In that little low hut by the river's side.

My mother—alone by the river's side
She waits for the flood of the heavenly tide,
And the voice that shall thrill her heart with its call,
To meet once more with the dear ones all,
And form in a region beautified,
The band that once met by the river's side.

That dear old hut by the river's side,
With the warmest pulse of my heart is allied,
And a glory is over its dark wall thrown,
That stather fabrics have never known,
And I shall love with a fonder pride
That little low hut by the river's side.

A YOUNG minister whose reputation for veracity was not very good, one ventured to differ with an old doctor ofdivinity as to the efficacy of the use of the rod. "Why," said he, "the only time my father ever whipped me it was for telling the truth." "Well," retorted the doctor," it cured you of it, didn't it?"

## THE WRONG PICTURE.

"A pretty face—a pretty face indeed!"

I turned the little photograph upside down, held it off at arm's length to get a perspective view, and scrutinized it closely with my eye-glasses.

Henry Wallis looked pleased; a man naturally likes to have his *fiancee* duly admired and appreciated.

"So this is the Bessie Armitage I have heard so much of; really, Wallis, she does credit to your taste. A blonde, I suppose?"

"Fair as a lily leaf, with blue eyes and the sunniest golden hair?"

"Ah! well, I must say I prefer the brunette style, so far as my individual taste goes, but then, fancies differ, you know."

It was all very well for Henry Wallis to go into ecstasies about the palid, fair-haired Bessie Armitage; he had never seen the glance of Cecilia Vernon's magnificent dark eyes. What did *he* know about the true type of feminine beauty?

"As you say, fancies differ," Wallis returned, lightly. "But I wish you would select a handsome frame for it when you go to town next—blue velvet with a gold rim on the margin, or some such tasteful arrangement."

"I'll see to it," I said, depositing the picture in its envelope, and returning it to my inside breast pocket.

"You'll be very careful of it?"

"Careful? Of course I shall."

I smiled a little at Wallis' solicitude and we parted.

After all Henry Wallis was better off than I was, for he was securely engaged to the dimpled, yellow-tressed little object of his affections; while I was yet, as it were, in outer darkness, uncertain whether my peerless Cecilia returned my ardent devotion, or whether she secretly inclined toward that unprincipled fellow, Fitzhugh Trefoil. A score of times I had resolved to settle the question; a score of times I had gone to the Vernons with the very formula of declaration on my lips, and as often had the words died away unvoiced and unspoken.

If fate had only gifted me with one thousandth part of Fitzhugh Trefoil's offhand audacity! I don't think anything short of the Deluge could check that fellow's cool self-possession; an earthquake wouldn't and I don't think that the millenium could!

However, love inspires the feeblest heart with a sort of factitious courage, and I was a new man since Miss Vernon had smiled upon me. What was the use of doubting, hesitating, and trembling? Why not decide my fate at once? Henry Wallis' serene content exercised a stimulating influence upon me. I would fain have been even as he was!

"There is no sense in procrastinating matters any further" I said, half aloud, as I walked up and down the rather limited domains of my little law office. "I have been a doubting fool quite long enough."

I'm afraid I wasn't a very amiable member of the domestic circle that afternoon.

"I think Paul is growing crosser every day," said my sister, shruging her little plump shoulders. Mamma, I wish you'd speak to him.

But my mother, bless her wise old soul, knew better than that. She only looked at me over the rims of her spectacles, and went on darning stockings.

"Paul is worried with business matters, I suppose," She said, apologetically. "Paul will do well enough, if you only let him alone."

I went up to my room after dinner, and made an elaborate toilet; but all the pains I bestowed upon it served only to heighten the general effect of awkwardness.

"I've two minds to wait until to-morrow," quoth I to my self, abrutly stopping, with my cravat half tied.

No, I might be a coward, but I was not such an unmitigated poltroon as that. I had begun the enterprise, and I would carry it through, if it cost me the last drop of my heart's blood. Moreover, I had had an inspiration. An entirely original method of putting the momentous query—"poping the question" is a vulgarism that I, for one, could never tolerate—had occurred to me

"Hang Fitzhugh Trefoil!" I exclaimed gleefully, half aloud, though there was no ear to hear my ejaculation. "I'll win the dark-eyed treasure yet, in spite of him!"

I opened my writing-case, and carefully took out a little *carte de visite* wrapped in tissue paper, and tenderly laid away with a pink silk perfume sachel that Minne had made for me once. It was Cecilia's picture; she had allowed me to steal it away from her, with scarcely a remonstrance, a week before. *Then* was the time I ought to have proposed; but, like a timorous, doubting moon-calf as I was, I had let the golden tide of opportunity slip unimproved away from me.

I drew Bessie Armitage's vacant doll-like face from its envelope, and compared the two with a thrill of triumph in my heart.

"Colorless water, beside crimson, sparkling champagne! a pale violet in the shadow of a royal rose! pearls eclipsed by the fiery flash of diamond!" I exclaimed, "Henry Wallis' taste may be very correct and classical, but give me my radiant brunette! These bleached-out beauties don't correspond with my ideal of perfection."

It was a lovely spring evening as I entered the wide graveled path that led up to the broad porch of the old-fashioned Vernon mansion. 'Squire Vernon sat there smoking his meerschaum.

"Won't you sit down and have a smoke?" he demanded, hospitably. "It's a real luxury to be able to take a whiff out of doors, after being shut up in the house all the winter. Or may be you'd prefer going in to see Cecil?"

Sensible old gentleman! he had not forgotten his own young day. I intimated, not without considerable awkwardness, that the special object of my visit had been to "see Cecil."

"Well, she is in the parlor, all by herself," said the 'squire good humoredly, motioning me in. "Walk in—walk in."

Cecilia Vernon was sitting in the parlor alone, as her father had said, the bright center of a cheerful circle of lamplight. A bit of crotchet work was lying in her lap, and an open volume of poems—poems I had sent her—was on the table.

Cecilia Vernon was always fair to look upon, in my sight; to-night, however, she seemed more than ordinarily beautiful.

I sat down, and began hesitatingly upon the never failing topic of the weather. A proposal had seemed the easiest thing in the world as I walked along the dewy edges of the peaceful starlight road, contemplating it from afar off; but now that I was face to face with it, Alps upon Alps of difficulty and perplexity seemed to surround its accomplishment. I would have given all that I was worth to postpone the evil day but twenty-four hours—all but my self-respect, and that was imperilled now.

Cecilia tried her best to keep the ball of conversation in motion; she introduced new subjects, asked leading questions, and feigned deep interest in the most abstruse of topics. But even Cecilia could not talk on forever, and presently, with a little sigh of despair, she subsided into silence.

Now was the eventful moment of my destiny.

"Cecilia!" I said softly.

She raised the liquid brown eyes to mine.

"I want to confide in you to-night—have I your permission to speak?"

"Certainly Mr. Markham."

"I am very much in love, Cecilia; in fact, my heart has long ago gone out of my own possession into that of——

I stopped with the fatal husky feeling in my throat. Cecilia was blushing divinely. I drew my chair close to hers, with the sensation of a man who has just pulled the string of a cold shower bath.

"Who is the lady?" faltered Cecilia—as if she didn't know perfectly well already.

"Shall I show you her picture, Cecilia?"

Miss Vernon inclined her head almost to the level of my shoulder, to look at the little *carte-de-visite* I drew from my pocket. I skillfully stole one arm round her waist.

"See dearest!"

"But, to my horror and dismay, she snatched her hand from my clasp, sprang up, and started away, like some fair avenging goddess!

"How dare you insult me thus, Mr. Markham?"

"Cecilia! how—what——"

"Don't presume to call me Cecilia, sir!" sobbed the indignant girl, bursting into tears, and sweeping from the room.

I sat like one palsied. What had I done? Why was the gracious mood of my enchantress thus suddenly transformed to gall and bitterness? Surely she would presently return and apologize for her capricious exit? But she did not return; and after waiting long in vain, I sneaked out of a side door, and crept dejectedly home, my heart burning with wonder and resentment. I had no mind to meet the assembled family group; so I admitted myself with the lach key, and stole noiselessly up-stairs, where my lamp I had lighted with such high and bounding hopes!

I threw off my coat viciously; as I did so the forgotten *carte-de-visite* dropped from my pocket. I stooped to pick it up. It was the portrait of Bessie Armitage! And there on the mantel, where in my heedless [illegible] of my queen, Cecilia!

I had shown her the wrong potograph.

All was clear now! Her indignation and resentment—the whole tangle web of mystery was unraveled now; I caught up my hat to rush back to her, but at that moment the clock struck eleven.

It was too late now. All apology and explanation must be left until the morrow. And with a discontent spirit I sought my couch.

Early next morning I walked over to the old Vernon Mansion; but expeditious as I was, Trefoil had been there before me. I met him coming whistling down the walk as self possessed as ever.

"Congratulate me, my dear fellow! I am the happiest man in the world. Cecilia Vernon has just promised to be my wife!"

I stared blankly at him, and with one or two unintelligible murmurs, turned short round and walked home again. My rival had improved the propitious opportunity, and caught Cecilia's heart in the rebound!

Well—so goes the world, and I am a bachelor yet. There is but one Cecilia, and she, alas! is married to Fitzhugh Trefoil.

MORAL.—When you go courting, be certain *whose* picture you are carrying next your heart.

### Sugar from Sweet Potatoes.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for February, says the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, contains an item on one new branch of industry which will doubtless be extensively engaged in throughout ome portions of the souther Stat[illegible] t is in reference to the manufacture of syrup from sweet potatoes of the yam variety. The average production is said to be over two gallons of syrup to every bushel of sweet potatoes, and the residuum, after the juice has been extracted, is a valuable edible for either man or beast. As there are large and extensive tracts of barren "piney woods" lands throughout Arkansas and Georgie, and other southern States, which are almost worth less for any purpose, except that they appear to be peculiarly adopted to the growth of the sweet potato. The development of this new branch of industry will prove a God-send to those hitherto barren and unproductive regions. If a man with one mule can cultivate fifteen acres in potatoes, and the yield will exceed on an average two hundred bushels to the acre, we have as the result of one man's labor six thousand gallons of syrup, which is probably worth not less than fifty cents per gallon, as the syrup is said to surpass that of the beet in delicacy of flavor. It is stated in the report above referred to that the yield of syrup from sweet potatoes is much more abundant than from beets, and such being the case, there can be no reason why the sugar product from the same source should not be proportionately greater.

### The Dying Never Weep.

It is a striking fact that the dying never weep. The sobbing, the heart-breaking agony of the circle of friends around the death-bed, calls forth no exposive tears from the dying. Is it because he is insensible, and stiff in the chill of dissolution? That can not be, for he asks for his father's hand, as if to gain strength in the mortal struggle, and leans on the breast of his mother, sister or brother, in still concious affection. Just before expiring, he calls the loved ones, and with quivering lips says: "Kiss me!" showing that the love he has ever born in his heart is still fresh and warm. It must be because the dying has reached a point too deep for earthly sorrows, too transcendent for weeping. They are face to face with higher and holier things, with the Father in Heaven and His angles. There is no weeping in that blessed abode to which he is hastening.

## SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

### A Father, Mother and a Three-Year-Old Child Suffocated in Their Sleep.

[From the Albany Journal, April 29.

A horror of the most appalling kind was brought to light in the two-story and basement brick house, No 26 Bassett street, this afternoon. Last evening Mr. John Donovan, his wife Mary, and their two children, aged respectively eleven and three years of age, retired to rest at the usual hour, tired and overcome with fatigue having moved into the premises but yesterday or the day before. Before retiring the husband built a coal fire in a common cook stove erected in the kitchen for the purpose of counteracting the effects of dampness, the house being a new one, and lately finished. The father and mother made up their bed on the floor, alongside the stove, and lay down with their child, while the little girl occupied a bedroom off the kitchen. This afternoon a woman who lives in No. 24 adjoining—the yard of which communicates with that of No. 26—happening into the yard, noticed a lamp dimly burning in the room, and thinking it singular that she had seen none of the family around during the day, immediately suspected something was wrong. She hurried out of the yard, and meeting a man named Thomas Lynch, communicated her suspicions to him. He immediately ran to the rear window and peering in saw the limbs of Mrs. Donovan protruding from behind the stove, while a faint smell of coal gas issued from the crevices about the sash. He instantly broke in a pain of glass, and unfastening the sash raised it and jumped into the room, and beheld there the motionless corpses of the father, mother and child, lying as calmly and peacefully as though they were but sleeping. The woman who had followed him in ran into the bed-room and beheld the little girl, in the last stages of exhaustion, breathing but faintly. She was quickly carried to the open air, and thence into a neighbor's house, and carefully attended to. Dr. D. V. O'Leary was summoned, but the remaining members of the family were beyond the reach of medical aid. Remedies were administered to the little girl, and it is thought she will recover. Colonel Mulligan, was notified and took charge of the remains, and will hold an inquest upon the bodies to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was nothing about the appearance of the bodies to indicate they had suffered any pain, and there was no discoloration of the skin. The names of the se dead were, respectively, John Donovan, blacksmith by trade, Mary, his wife, and John, their infant son. We were unable to ascertain the name of the girl whose life was saved. The [illegible] statement and horror in the vicinity, and will doubtless warn others of the danger of sleeping in the room where a fire is kept in a coal stove.

### The Funeral of Hon. Jas. M. Mason.

A dispatch from Alexandria on Sunday, says:

At an early hour this afternoon Christ Church was crowded with citizens of Alexandria, desirous of participating in the last sad rites which were about to be performed over the remains of Hon. James M. Mason. At half past three the hearse and funeral cortege arrived from Clarens. The coffin was borne by eight Confederate soldiers, nephews and cousins of the old chief, who thus went to his grave with all the honors that a lost cause could confer upon him. Christ Church was filled by the friends of the deceased, and a beautiful funeral hymn was chanted as the body was token to the chancel rail. After the pastor, the Rev. Mr. McKim, had concluded the services, the pall bearers, George Mason, Landon Mason, James McHenry Howard, J. Mason Jamison, Daniel Marray Lee, Henry Carter Lee, Samuel Cooper Jr., and Thomas Rowland carried the coffin to the hearse, an immense line of carriages made up the procession, and several hundred foot passengers accompanied it to the burying ground at the outskirts of the town. Here Dr. Sparrow officiated, after which in accordance with the Virginia custom, the family stood by while the pall bearers filled up the grave. Among those present were noticed a crowd of servants, as well as butchers, bakers, confectioners and tradesmen of every description, who had ever deal with the family. All of the family reached Alexandria in time for the funeral, except Mr. George Mason, who was in Texas, and who telegraphed that he would reach home on Wednesday. Commodore Murray Mason, General Samuel Cooper, General M. D. Corse, Rev. Peyton Harrison and other well known gentlemen attended the funeral. The exhibition of profound but respectful grief must have been most comforting to the family.

### Practical Jokes.

A French auditor of accounts in the seventeenth century was a great practical joker all his life, and even played a trick after he had lost the power of enjoying it, for he left four candles to be carried at his funeral, which had not been burning fifteen minutes before they went off as fireworks.

When a lady condescends to a practical joke it is generally a very neat one. M. Boncort, the rich financier, was very stingy to his wife in the matter of pin-money. One day a lady, closely veiled and very anxious not to be recognized, called upon him and borrowed a large sum, leaving her diamonds as a pledge. It was his wife.

The French thieves sometimes used to steal so funily that even their victims were half inclined to pardon them.

The Duke of Fronsac, nephew of Marshal Richelieu, was coming out of the opera one night in a splendid dress, embroidered with pearls, when two thieves managed to cut off his coat-tails. He turned into his club, where everybody laughed at him, and so he found out what had happened, and went home. Early the next morning a well-dressed man called at the Duke's hotel, and demanded to see him at once on a mater of the most vital importance.

Monsieur de Fronsac was awakened.

"Monsieur," said the visitor, "I am an officer of police. Monsieur, the Lieutenant of police has learned the accident which happened to you yesterday; on leaving the opera, and I have been sent by him to request you to order the coat to be placed in my hands, that we may convict the offender by comparing it with the mutilated tails."

The dress was given up, and the Duke was in raptures with the vigilance of the police; but it was a new trick of the rogue who had stolen the tails, by which he possessed himself of the entire garment.

### A Domestic Scene.

A newly married couple (says a late French paper) being visited with a serenade, the bride inquired its meaning. "My dear," replied her husband, "it is usual in this town of ours, when a gentlemen is married, for all the ladies whom he has jilted or flirted with to bring him each a bridal present of a loaf of bread, accompanied with music." "Ah!" exclaimed his young wife, "love, why didn't you tell me of that before? How provoking! Why, I would have made all the beaux that I have had come over from my town, and bring me each a bottle of wine. And then, dear, we would both have had enough to be merry on, I dare say, for the whole year to come."

### The Gal all Right.

A clergyman in charge of a church in one of the thriving towns of Kentucky, some years ago, was called upon one evening to go several miles into the country to solemnize a marriage between a young man scarcely past twenty and a lady who was elderly enough in appearance to be his mother. A large company of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, all strangers to our ministerial friend. When proceeding with the ceremony he propounded the question: "If any person has any objection to the joining of these pasties in marriage, they will now make it known, or hereafter forever hold their peace." The minister waited a moment to see if any objection was made, when the bride's father in a loud voice, exclaimed: "Go ahead, stranger, the gal's all right!" The reverend gentleman was considerably taken aback, but managed to go through with the ceremony.

### Court Etiquette.

The English public has been puzzling itself to determine what name the Princess Louise would adopt after her marrage. The difficulty, it is stated, has been settled by the "Court Newsman," who reports the bride as the Princess Louise, and her husband as the Marquis of Lorne. At the dedication by the Queen of the Royal Albert Hall, in London, the bride accompanied the royal party, leaning upon the arm of her brother Arthur, while her husband followed at a considerable distance, and stood in a subordinate position. From these occurrences it is argued that the Princess is to retain her rank, title and precedence, at which her husband may gaze with pride from a distance, established by Court etiquette.

### The Masonic Celebration in September.

The various committees appointed by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Maryland to make arrangements for the grand triennial convocation of Knights Templar, to take place in Baltimore in September next, held a meeting at the Temple, North Charles street, Friday evening. It was stated that communications had been received from commanderies in every section of the country signifying their intention of being present. Large delegations will be here from the West, quarters for three hundred having already been engaged by the commanderies at Barnum's City Hotel. Already many have engaged quarters at the Eutaw House. The Gilmor House, on Monument Square, has been engaged by a Philadelphia commandery. There will be ample quarters provided, however, for all who may come. The meeting Friday evening appointed a committee to take exclusive charge of visiting members of the press, and made Past Eminent Commander Emanuel Corbett its Chairman.—Balt. Sun.

### Obituary—Thalberg.

Sigismund Thalberg, the celebrated pianist, who died on the 29th ultimo, was born at Geneva, on January 7th, 1812. At an early age he exhibited great musical abilities, and was sent to Vienna, to be placed under the instructions of the brilliant pianist Hummel. He at once became remarkable for his astonishing precision of fingering, and at the age of fifteen came before the public as a performer on the piano forte. In 1834 he was appointed Imperial Pianist at the Court of Austria, and subsequently travelled through Germany, France and England, giving a succession of concerts, and being received with the most enthusiastic applause. He also visited the United States, where his merits were properly appreciated. Thalberg was most celebrated for his fantasias and variations and themes from the operas. In 1851 he composed the music of the opera of "Florinda," the libretto of which was written by Scribe, This piece, however, was not successful, Thalberg, in 1845, married a daughter of Lablache, the great singer.

### Bankruptcy of the Richings Opera Troupe.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Pierre Bernard, the husband of Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard, is bankrupt, and is adjudged so upon his own petition. This is sorry news for Philadelphians, who have always taken so deep an interest in the operatic enterprises of his talented wife. The last Western tour of the English troupe was unquestionably disastrously unprofitable, and has so far swamped the hard-earned savings of our prima donna and her husband that, if we may place any reliance on common report, they have been compelled to solicit positions in one of our church choirs. On the 16th of May the creditors, of whom there are about one hundred, will meet at the office of Joseph Mason, register, to prove their debts and chose one or more assignees of Mr. Bernard's estate. Among the creditors we find the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Fisk, Jr., New York | $1,000 00 |
| Bernard Quigley, No. 1003 Bainbridge street | 1,800 00 |
| Dr. Wm. P. Cunnington, orchestra leader (deceased) | 250 00 |
| Estate of Peter Richings (deceased) Mrs. C Richings Bernard, executrix | 8,650 00 |
| Barney Williams | 750 00 |
| Miss Emma Howson, New York | 772 50 |
| H. C. Peakes, Baltimore | 1,078 01 |
| J. Brookhouse Bowler and wife, New York | 2,558 17 |
| S. Behrens, Philadelphia | 2,246 92 |
| Henri Drayton, Brooklyn | 1,882 75 |
| J. G. Pennoyer, Philadelphia | 414 00 |
| A. S. Penwyn, agent of the Richings' Opera Troupe | 1,010 00 |
| Horstmann & Brothers | 498 76 |
| Warren White, now with the English Opera Company | 187 00 |
| Fred Zimmerman | 1,266 09 |

The total amount of the liabilities is $33,000, without enumerating about twenty items where the claims are as yet unknown. The amusement-goer will readily recognize among the names given many of the leaders singing in the Richings-Bernard Company.

## VARIETIES.

IT is proposed to stock the waters of the Delaware river with salmon.

ABOUT three-fourths of the lead used in the United States is said to be imported.

THE needle gun has been so perfected that it can now be fired twenty times a minute.

A RAILWAY station in the State of New York was recently set on fire by lightning, transmitted along the telegraph wires from a distant town.

THE Fair trial was interrupted by the funeral of a sister of one of the jurors. The jury not being allowed to separate, the whole twelve attended the funeral.

A NEGRO in New Orleans has just recovered one thousand dollars damages from a saloon keeper who refused to furnish him refreshments on account of color.

THE Albany Argus announces that that there are three and eighth-tenths (3 8-10) organgrinders for every man, woman and child in the city limits, besides allowing five for the Governor.

A YOUTH, about fourteen years of age, had one of his eyes knocked out by a gravel thrown from the hoof of one of the horses during the performance of the circus in Harrisonburg, Va., on Thursday.

A YANKEE girl carried off the honors of skating in London last winter. The Prince of Wales wanted an introduction, but the girl sent him word that he must furnish good references as to character first.

"WIFE, do you know that I have got the pneumonia?" "New-monia, indeed! Such extravagance! You're the spendthriftest man I ever did see, to go and lay out your money for such trash when I do need a new bonnet so much!"

"I FEEL," said a dying cobbler, "that I wax weaker every day, and that I am gradually approaching my end; only a few more stitches, and awl will be over. In heaven there is rest for the sole; awl my sorrows shall be heeled." He then calmly breathed his last.

A GIRL in St. Louis who is studying law and intends to practice, was asked by an envious lawyer if she was not afraid of losing her reputation. She replied, that it had never occurred to her that lawyers generally had any reputation to lose! The conversation was here terminated.

A NEW [illegible] paper gives the following [illegible] negligence. "The Hon. [illegible] Bennett, the last mayor of Davenport, is yet alive, and now resides in Princeton this county, and is son-in-law to Mrs. M. Owen by a previous husband to well known fellow citizen, John M. O[illegible]

AT the decoration of Confederate graves at Atlanta, on Wednesday, 26th, the services were strikingly beautiful. Among those present were Gen. Albert Pike, Hon. Robert Toombs. The A[illegible] (colored) cornet band, nine instruments, tendered their services for the occasion.

FASHION has at last laid her hands on the babies. A baby's wardrobe has become as expensive a piece of work as that of a queen of the *beau monde*. The caps and bonnets are made in the latest fashion, and their baskets and bassinets are perfect marvels of convoluted laces and ribbons.

CALIFORNIA has found a grass that will live throughout her dry summers, and is sowing its seed very widely over the State. It is called "alfalfa," and a single house in San Francisco sold two thousand pounds of it in a single day. It is claimed for it that it will not only stand the drought, but be more productive than the native grasses.

LIQUOR DEALERS in New York have thought to add to the dignity of their business by putting up signs as "distillers." The Internal Revenue law makes it obligatory on all who display distilling signs to pay special tax as distillers whether they distill or not. Hence the arrest of James Anthony, the first victim.

A DOTING mother in Poughkeepsie expended $28 in dressing up her little baby, of which of course, she thought the world, and sent the bill to her husband who is independently rich and independently mean. He made out a check for the amount, and added these words: "This is for a child a few months old. Fools still live." To which the bank clerk added; "So do hogs."

A DENTIST is on trial in Lockport on a suit for damages for injuries done a boy ten years of age by the use of laughing gas. It is charged that he gave assurances that the gas, which was administered in January, was harmless, and that on the contrary, since that time the boy has suffered from fits and a kind of dementia, as a direct consequence of its use.

ONE of the causes why so few young men marry, explains the New York Mail, is the fact that the preliminary expenses now-a-days are as much as would have kept the young couple comfortably for a couple of years. Solitaire engagement rings, clothes, cards, carriages, church, music, parson's fee, and wedding tour, will amount to nearly three thousand dollars at the quietest wedding.

A MAN who made a profession of smuggling abandoned Swiss babies into Italy, where he got rid of them to charitable persons, became such a nuisance that the government offered a reward of 250 francs for his conviction. He was taken in the act, with two fat babies nestled at the bottom of a basket, which was filled up with other stuff. He had imported an average of about eighty children yearly into the province of Como for forty years.

AN old Scotch lady was told that the minister used notes. She disbelieved it. Said one, "Go into the gallery and see." She did so, and saw the written sermon. After the luckless preacher had concluded his reading on the last page he said: "But I will not enlarge." The old woman cried out from her lofty position: "Ye canna, ye canna! for yer paper's give oout."

THE Cincinnati Times and the Chronicle being about to enjoy a united existence, one of those newspaper atrocities, a consolidated name, will, doubtless, be the result. As the mildest form in which the thing can be put, we venture to suggest the dropping of a syllable in the double title, so that it may read, the Chronic-Times. A change to Chronic-Diary would be, perhaps, a little more expressive.—Chicago Republican.

# Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, May 1, 1871.


BEN WADE informed his enthusiastic friends, who wanted him to run for Governor of Ohio, that he would not make a good candidate, but that a near neighbor of his, a Mr. CADWELL, would. The Ohio politicians are now trying to solve the question, "Who is CADWELL?"

WE hear of "nameless outrages"—too horrible to be mentioned in print—in Philadelphia, Chicago and Litchfield, Connecticut, and yet the Radical papers are dumb. Suppose the Litchfield monster had lived in the South, what would the Radical papers not have said?

THE Philadelphia *Press* says, "the reports of the Ku Klux crimes continue to multiply." Of course they do. There has been a man appointed in every Southern county to put lying "reports" in circulation, and there is no reason why they should not "multiply."

THERE is a great many Radical journals foolish enough to say that BEN WADE would make a popular Radical candidate for Governor in Ohio. His nomination would place the election of the Democratic candidate out of all question. His denunciation of the Germans during Know-Nothing times would lose him forty thousand votes,—a fact that he and the Radical leaders fully understand—hence, he "positively declines."

SENATOR SHERMAN publishes a letter in an Ohio paper stating that the reasons that SUMNER was removed from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Committee were that his personal relations with the President and Secretary FISH had become such that it was impossible for them to transact in harmony the public business, and that the committee was so constituted as not fairly to represent a majority of the Senate. Throughout his letter Mr. SHERMAN expresses the most bitter hostility toward Senator SUMNER, and claims extraordinary powers for the President, not guarantied by the Constitution.

THE impecunious blatherskites who have a weakness for starting papers at other people's expense, think they have an easy thing of it by calling on Boss TWEED. The New York *Sun* gives the experience of one day. It says:

We are informed that five different patriots of the Democratic persuasion waited upon Boss Tweed yesterday to get funds to establish five Democratic journals in the South and West, to advocate the nomination of John T. Hoffman as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. One of these patriots came from Mobile, and wanted to set up his paper there in opposition to John Forsyth. The great Boss declined their proposals. He told them he didn't care a picayune whether there was ever another Democratic candidate or not. For a rich man, Boss Tweed has a funny repugnance to strikers. They might as well leave him alone.

AFTER a trial of four weeks duration, Mrs. FAIR has been convicted by a San Fransisco jury of murder in the first degree for killing a Mr. CRITTENDEN. The verdict took the public somewhat by surprise, as it was thought the trial had degenerated into a farce, which would only terminate in a farcical verdict of acquittal. We hope that this unexpected verdict of the jury will have a good effect and break up the mawkish sentimentalit that has been rapidly gaining ground, that persons may work themselves into a state of feeling that justifies them in deliberately planning and executing premeditated murder. Other juries might profit by the example of the one in San Francisco.

THE party of great moral ideas occasionally places an exalted estimate upon its high mightiness. As for instance the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) *Journal* a high-toned Radical sheet, which represents "all the intelligence and morality" of a portion of that State, says that "the perfidy of ORANGE S. WINANS, of Chautauqua County, in wiking over to the Democratic party, and announcing his intention of hereafter voting with that organization, render the memory of JUDAS ISCARIOT respectable. JUDAS *only* took thirty pices of silver for *kissing the Savior so that he might be taken*, but WINANS ha betrayed every Republican in the State." Not to put a fine point on it, this my be called very modest. To rate the Savior of mankind as less worthy of human respect than the rotten Radical leaders of New York, shows the progressive sprit of Radicalism in things sacred as well as secular.

### CENSUS FIGURES.

The statistics of census ontained in the reports of Mr. RUGGLES s to the "comparative Progress of Population in Europe and America," contain some singular revelations. It appears that the rate of increase has decreased in population in Europe during the last two hundred years from one per cent. to six tenths of one per cent. The increase of population in the United States during the present half of the nineteenth century is not above two and one-half per cent. except in cases of unusual emigration from Europe. The reasons given for the decrease are the diminishing fecundity in marriage, and the laxity of morals in the two hemispheres. These figures, if true, are startling, for in a very short time the diminution of increase will change to a positive decrease.

### THE APPORTIONMENT.

We have already given the bill apportioning the State into Senatorial and Assembly Districts. Subjoined are the number of taxables in each Senatorial District and the majorities of the two parties at the election of 1869:

DISTRICTS.

| Districts. | Taxables. | Members. |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 158,632 | 4 |
| Chester and Delaware | 29,910 | 1 |
| Montgomery | 21,516 | 1 |
| Bucks and Northampton | 31,765 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 28,535 | 1 |
| Schuylkill | 25,142 | 1 |
| Lehigh and Carbon | 24,588 | 1 |
| Berks | 25,003 | 1 |
| Dauphin and Lebanon | 22,945 | 1 |
| Luzerne, Monroe and Pike | 49,054 | 2 |
| Bradford, Susq., Wayne, Wyoming | 22,964 | 1 |
| Lycoming, Montour, Col. and Sul. | 23,216 | 1 |
| Cameron, McKean, Potter, Tioga | 16,072 | 1 |
| Snyder, Perry, Northumberland | 23,127 | 1 |
| Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield, Elk | 22,047 | 1 |
| Cumberland and Franklin | 22,276 | 1 |
| Adams and York | 25,190 | 1 |
| Bedford, Fulton, Blair, Somerset | 24,013 | 1 |
| Centre, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntd'n | 23,745 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 65,995 | 3 |
| Indiana and Westmoreland | 28,853 | 1 |
| Fayette and Greene | 13,402 | 1 |
| Beaver, Butler, Washington | 30,184 | 1 |
| Clarion, Jefferson, Armst'g, Forest | 21,382 | 1 |
| Lawrence, Mercer, Venango | 29,727 | 1 |
| Crawford | 17,853 | 1 |
| Erie and Warren | 22,040 | 1 |

The following table shows the majorities for the Democratic and Republican parties in 1869, at the election for Governor:

| Districts. | Dem. | Rad. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | | 1,107 |
| 2. Philadelphia | 1,277 | 4,149 |
| 3. | | 4,012 |
| 4. Chester and Delaware | | 3,411 |
| 5. Montgomery | 1,084 | |
| 6. Bucks and Northampton | 3,982 | |
| 7. Lancaster | | 5,498 |
| 8. Schuylkill | 999 | |
| 9. Lehigh and Carbon | 2,283 | |
| 10. Berks | 6,560 | |
| 11. Dauphin and Lebanon | | 2,053 |
| 12. Luzerne, Monroe and Pike | 3,776 | |
| 13. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming | | 3,299 |
| 14. Lycoming, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan | 3,145 | |
| 15. Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga | | 3,621 |
| 16. Snyder, Perry and Northumberland | 68 | |
| 17. Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk | 3,026 | |
| 18. Cumberland and Franklin | 1,202 | |
| 19. Adams and York | 3,168 | |
| 20. Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset | | 1,218 |
| 21. Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon | 356 | |
| 22. Alleghany | | 4,557 |
| 23. Indiana and Westmoreland | | 501 |
| 24. Fayette and Greene | 2,330 | |
| 25. Beaver, Butler and Washington | | 794 |
| 26. Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong and Forest | 686 | |
| 27. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango | | 2,735 |
| 28. Crawford | | 1,242 |
| 29. Erie and Warren | | 2,911 |

Total, 32 Senators.
Democrats ..... 15
Radicals ..... 18
Radical majority ..... 3

During the pendency of the apportionment, the Radical newspaper and manipulators persistently claimed that the First District was Democratic, and should be so counted in making the apportionment. This, of course, was claimed by the Democratic members of the Legislature to be unjust, but it did not help the matter to present the truth about it. It will also be observed that in the confessedly Republican districts the majorities are kept up to a large medium average, while in the Democratic districts, the majorities are made either very large or very small wherever it was possible. There seems to have been nothing said about this when the matter was in conference, but now we find the *Press* of Philadelphia uttering an ill-concealed boast about the way things were "fixed" by its managers.

The *Press* was violent in its demonstrations in favor of the House gerrymander, but as that outrage was defeated, the *Press* now tries to draw comfort from the conference bill. The Democrats of the Senate having measurably defeated the unscrupulous leaders in their attempt at disfranchisement, it dow devolves upon the people to completely rebuke them at the polls. We predict that in several localities where this Radical gerrymander was attempted and partially accomplished, the people will assert their independence, and return enough Democrats to the next Legislature to make a change in the State government.

### OUR BURDENSOME TAXES.

The persistence with which the leaders of the Radical party attempt to conceal from the people the true condition of national affairs, and direct the public attention to issues that have no real existence, is the secret of their past successes. Knowing full well that they dare not deal with real issues and existing facts with any hope of future success, they are now endeavoring to ignore everything by creating the impression that the country is still in a state of civil war, and that the people must not scrutinize the conduct of the administration, but blindly confide in it for some indefinite and vague purpose, which is never very cleary set forth.

The boast is indulged in from time to time by the partisans of the administration, that taxes are being rapidly reduced under the administration of President GRANT, to aid in which Secretary BOUTWELL from time to time issues false certifications to make the same appear. And yet an actual inspection of Mr. BOUTWELL'S financial budget reveals the fact that instead of decreasing, the taxes have been steadily increasing under his administration.

By an examination of the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury we find the following state of case to exist. From all sources the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Customs | $180,048,426 |
| Internal Revenue | 158,356,460 |
| Lands | 4,020,344 |
| Direct taxes | 705,685 |
| Miscellaneous | 27,782,823 |
| Total | $370,943,747 |

The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Customs | $194,538,374 |
| Internal revenue | 185,128,859 |
| Lands | 3,350,481 |
| Miscellaneous | 28,237,702 |
| Total | $411,255,447 |
| Previous year | 370,943,747 |
| Increase of tax | $ 40,311,730 |

Instead of there being a reduction of taxes during the year 1870, as claimed by the Radical leaders, there was an increase of more than forty million dollars, or nearly one million of dollars per week. During the first six months of the fiscal year of 1871, the amount of taxes collected, aggregates $200,198,351, or about ten millions more than for the corresponding period during the fiscal year of 1870, and the collections since indicate that the increase of taxes for the present year will aggregate nearly forty millions upon the year 1870.

The New York *Herald*, an administration journal in speaking of this enormous increase in the taxes of the country is compelled to admit that there has never been any decrease of taxes under GRANT but an increase, and says, "indeed there has been raised in taxes from an overburdened people over a hundred millions a year more than was necessary to carry on the government, to pay the interest of the debt and to provide for the sinking fund. How can we believe in the promises of a party to reduce taxation which has all along been cheating the public by misrepresentation? It may be truly said of this party that it imposes burdens grievous to be borne and will not lift one even with the little finger."

What plea is set up for this increase of taxes of forty millions annually, or as much as it cost annually a dozen years ago to pay every civil and military expense of the government? There is either none, or the very flimsy one that it is to pay off the national debt. With this stupendous and unnecessary revenue, corruption must run riot in the land, and elections will be controlled by the enormous patronage it embraces. And this is the reason why this enormous revenue is annually collected.

As a sort of an offset to this enormous tax Mr. BOUTWELL sets up the silly boast that during the last two years he has paid two hundred millions of the public debt, and saved eleven million dollars of interest. But Mr. BOUTWELL mistates the facts. More than two hundred and seventeen millions have actually been expended, but $23,528,948 were paid for premiums bonds bought and $68,793,150 more for bonds purchased on account of the sinking fund, as provided for by law. This leaves only $125,027,600 as the special fund applied by the voluntary action of the Secretary to the purchase of the debt, and, consequently, only a saving of a little over seven millions and a half of interest, instead of $11,547,461, as falsely represented.

But what has become of the remaider of the taxes collected during the past two years which aggregated about nine hundred millions of dollars? Fully seven hundred million have been disbursed and squandered in other directions during the past two years, or more than three millions per month. No one will pretend that there is an honest demand for the expenditure of three hundred and fifty millions annually in carrying on the civil affairs of the government. This enormous revenue is largely expended for the benefit of party favorites, and for the sole purpose of continuing the dominant party in power. For ten years the Radical leaders have revelled in high taxes and enormous revenues, and it is the idlest nonsense to expect that they would be willing to descend to honesty and economy. The people will never experience a reduction of the burdens of taxation until they change the administration, be that soon or late.

INASMUCH as the impression prevails in some localities that one or two paragraphs in THE POST concerning MILES HUMPHRIES' joint resolution of investigation into the condition, ventilation, &c., of the mines, have been construed into an opposition to the measure, we must emphatically disclaim any such intention. On the contrary this paper advocates the interests of the working classes. We only desire that all measures of the character shall be stripped of partisanship. Within the past day or two we have conversed with a number of intelligent miners, of both political persuasions who assure us that an investigation into the sanitary condition, ventilation and drainage of the mines is essential to the health and general welfare of the miners, and that they only desire that there shall be a fair, thorough and rigid examination, by a reliable and competent committee, which shall be made without fear and favor.

Having heard the various representations, all of which bear the impress of undoubted truth, we are satisfied that some measure of the character proposed ought to be passed, and that the Legislature, without considering the matter in a party aspect ought to make ample provisions by legislative action for a thorough investigation. All that THE POST desires, is that this investigation shall be conducted without taint of partisan manipulation, for the interests of workingmen never suffer so much as when they fall into the hands of unscrupulous party leaders. Consequently, this investigation which will fully meet the approbation of the miners, whose health and the comfort of whose families are so nearly concerned in the matters complained of, should be made. As we have always advocated any measure that looked to securing all the rights of the laborers, we still advocate it, and only ask that it shall not be made a party hack by any political organization.

THE Springfield *Republican* says:

We can very well understand why a man should not be a Republican, in these days of the conspicuous failure of the party in wise legislation and discreet administration. But why any intelligent, honest citizen should be a Democrat quite passes our comprehension.

Well, why don't you jois the Cox movement?

### RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

During our earlier national existence, the best evidence of the success of our political institutions lay in the fact that men of all parties most profoundly respected the Constitution, and regarded it as the ark of political safety. It was looked upon as something more than sacred in the ordinary acception, a priceless legacy, purchased by the blood and valor of their sires, and transmitted to them to be kept inviolate for all time. All men, more especially the political leaders of the antagonistic parties, maintained the doctrine that to infringe upon its wise and beneficient provisions would be an insult to the memory of its founders, which would call down the just judgment of heaven upon the transgressors.

The line of demarcation was so clearly and prominently defined, that neither of the great political parties that controlled the administration ever dared to trench upon it. To say that any proposed departure from the fixed policy of the Government was "unconstitutional," was sufficient to paralyze any scheme that proposed to abridge the political rights and privileges of the people. It is needless now to recount the infinitude and variety of the blessings conferred upon us, as a people, by that sacred instrument that was so venerated, and against which no man dared raise the hand of violence. Public confidence, the soul and essence of permanent government, was inspired in the breasts of all men. They were justified in feeling that it was a matter of minor importance which political party triumphed at an election, for beneath the angry billows of partisan discussion beat the undying pulse of patriotic veneration for the Constitution itself, which like a protecting ægis overshadowed and secured the rights of all men and constituted an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

The central heart of the government was regarded as beyond the baneful influence of the storms and mad turmoil of maddened factions—the sheet anchor of hope, in which, all men had undying faith, and held by which the Ship of State would outride the fiercest political tempest.

But all this has passed away with the dominant party, or rather with the unscrupulous leaders of that party. The tiger when it tastes blood, grows only more ravenous as it gorges itself. So with men when they taste illegitimate power. Thenceforward they seek only to absorb, and press closer toward the confines of personal government. We need not now recount the means by which constitutional guarantees have been swept away, or the wiles that have been used to break down the veneration of the people for constitutional government. Loudly protesting their advocacy of enlarged freedom in the beginning, the party leaders now in power, through various specious pretexts have invaded the citadel which holds the ark of our political safety, and laid violent and sacriligious hands upon the symbols themselves, turning them into shame and disgrace, or, vandal-like trampling them ruthlessly under foot. The Republic has been practically swept away, and the Ship of State without rudder, helm or compass, drifts about a stormy sea, and and at the mercy of a tempest that ends only in one port—despotism.

Having insidiously accomplished the larger part of their purposes, the leaders, in the flush of their newly acquired power, do not hesitate to say that the Constitution, which gave us prosperity and national greatness, is a bundle of glittering generalities, unworthy the respect and veneration of an intelligent people. The pretentious deference paid to the mutilated organic law by the Radical leaders, is only an aggravation of contumelious insults. Flattering the mob and pandering to the evil passions of men who were intent upon the spoils of place and official preferment, these leaders have declared that the restrictions of constitutional law were manacles upon a free people, and prevented the growth and progress of the nation. While they have blinded their followers into the belief that by striking down the barriers of the organic law, the freedom of thought and action was enlarged, these wily leaders have only been transferring power from the hands of the people to their own. It is strange that an intelligent people cannot see for themselves the patent folly of their course. The Constitution is really the freedom of the people personified. All of its restrictions were but the voice of the people, saying to the Executive; your prerogatives are thus and so—to Congress; we give you the right to legislate in strict accordance with our will and wishes, holding you directly responsible for any and every infringement of our vested rights and liberties—and to the Supreme Court: you shall test the acts of Congress by the standard of the Constitution.

With such a form of government rigidly enforced, and kept scrupulously inviolate, oppression was impossible. It was a form of government which had no peer in the annals of history and the most perfect political machine ever invented, for it secured liberty without disorder, and law without oppression, and was based and grounded in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people.

But no sooner did the Radical conspirators grasp power than they began to distrust the people. They are no longer left free to exercise their rights and perform the duties of citizens. The armed retainers of the government stand at the polls, and by their presence proclaim that the people are no longer fit to rule, but must be ruled. Absolute powers, specifically prohibited by the Constitution are conferred upon the President, and he holds the lives and liberties of the people in his hands. Congress, in defiance of the organic law, which alone gives it an existence, claims and exercises the right to invade that law at any and all times, under the specious plea that the exigencies of the nation demand the exercise of extraordinary powers. All this is done, too, against the unavailing protests of the people, who seeing all of their most sacred rights being gradually absorbed, are yet both to rise in their mighty and majestic dignity and crush the conspiracy and the conspirators against their liberty with one below, inspired by patriotic indignation.

In vain do we look in the proceedings of the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses for one measure that looks to the interest of the people. They present only the misdeeds of corrupt corporations that have robbed the nation of the public domain, and the people of their axes, earned amid the storms of winter or the blistering heats of summer, and cast into the fathomless maw of corruption and extravagance, by the hard hand-handed sons of toil, whose children often go supperless to bed, and whose wives grow old before their time, fighting the wolf of Hunger from the door. The administration has fallen into evil hands, and the President, if not corrupt himself, allows himself to be used by the most despicable demagogues in the land for the elevation of thieves and plunderers to office and power. Congress has been debauched to such an extent that the lobby, backed by an immense corruption fund, can buy the support of a majority for any scheme of plunder, whether it be the stealing of a hundred millions acres of land, a money subsidy or the fraudulent account of a thief who confines his larceny to a half a million of dollars. And finally the Supreme Court has been packed and reconstructed so as to violate the Constitution and trample it under foot under color of judicial sanction. Bribery, corruption and defalcation mark the course of the countless swarm of Federal office holders that darken the land from one end to the other, and year by year the taxes become more burdensome, until the time is not far distant—unless extravagance is checked—when the tax gatherer will square his accounts by dispossessing the property holders. In view of all this, it is perhaps a question whether a people deserve to be free, who would deliberately surrender their freedom without a struggle to maintain it?

ON Tuesday next, May 2nd, the Ohio Legislature proposes to cease from troubling the people of that State, and adjourn without date. The next Legislature, which will be charged with the important duty of apportioning the State for Congressional representation and electing a Senator to succeed JOHN SHERMAN, is to be elected this fall. These, taken in connection with the election of Governor, will make the Ohio election second only in importance to a Presidential election. By the adoption of a judicious platform and thorough organization, the Democracy ought to carry the State, notwithstanding the rather unfair Legislative apportionment made by the State officials.

### OBITUARY.

#### James Murray Mason.

HON. JAMES MURRAY MASON died at his late residence, on Saturday morning, April 29th at the age of 74. He was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1797. He was the lineal descendant of an English cavalier who, escaping from the disastrous field of Worcester in 1651, made his escape disguised as a peasant, and embarking for America, landed at Norfolk, Virginia, where he purchased an estate, and where his descendants have since lived. JAMES M. MASON received a good early education, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He studied law at the College of William and Mary, and obtained a license to practice in 1820.

In 1826 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates and, twice re-elected. He was a Representative in Congress from 1837 to 1839, and in 1847 was elected a Senator in Congress and re-elected in 1849. He held his position until 1861, having for several sessions been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Mason took park with the Confederates, and was expelled from the Senate in July of the same year.

Having been appointed one of the Commissioners from the Confederate Government to England, Mr. MASON sailed from Charleston with Mr. SLIDELL, his fellow Commissioner, on October 12, 1861. He arrived at Havana on October 4, and embarked on the Royal Mail steamer Trent. On November 8, the Trent was boarded by Capt. WILKES, of the San Jacinto, and Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were captured and taken on board. They were landed in Boston, and sent to Fort Warren as prisoners of war. Great Britain demanded the unconditional surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. With this demand the United States Government complied, Sec. SEWARD basing that compliance on the failure of Capt. WILKES to bring the Trent into port for adjudication on the legality of his act.

### THE POST.

[From the Butler Herald.]

We neglectsd to mention that the Pittsburgh POST has lately put on a new dress, and comes to us "fresh and fair" as a maiden of sixteen. Truly THE POST is the able organ of the Western Democracy, and we rejoice at its success. Through good and evil report, it has stood up for the rights of the Democratic masses and never once faltered in its fealty to the party. No wonder then that it has been so well sustained. Mr. BARR deserves well of the Western Democracy, and it is our sincere wish that THE POST may, under his management, be in the future as in the past, the worthy index of Democratic sentiment.

[From The World.]

### What the Democratic Party Will Do When in Power.

I. It will limit the annual taxes to $250,000,000, and out of this moderate revenue will apply $25,000,000 towards the extinction of the public debt; whereas the Federal taxes for the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous sum of $417,265,447.

II. It will revise and reform the system of taxation so that this diminished annual burden of $250,000,000 will be equitably distributed. The present system not only overloads the faithful horse, but ties some of the load to his legs, puts a part upon his head, makes him drag a portion by his tail, obstructing his freedom of movement, and causing him the utmost annoyance. The Democratic party will withdraw every pound of the load from his limbs and extremities and collect it upon his back where he can carry it with greatest ease. It will, moreover, take good care that the taxes find their way into the public treasury, and not into the pockets of greedy, grasping monopolists.

III. The Democratic party will rectify the abuses of the present banking system; extinguishing monopoly by making the business free to all who comply with the conditions, stopping the interest on government bonds while in pledge to secure bank circulation, and guarding against a redundant currency by compelling the banks to redeem their notes in specie.

IV. It will revive our prostrate shipping interest and restore to American citizens their former large share in the profits of navigation, by free trade in ships, and the repeal of duties on all articles used in their construction.

V. It will extend and complete the system of universal suffrage by abolishing the term of residence now required for naturalization, and giving intelligent white immigrants the same advantages enjoyed by our colored population. There is no reason why a thrifty German who emigrates to Texas and buys a farm should not at at once be as favored as the South Carolina negro who emigrates to Texas in the same year, and is employed by the German as a laborer.

VI. The Democratic party will faithfully fulfill all the obligations created by the pubiic debt in their letter and spirit; and will secure to disabled soldiers the full amount of their pensions without allowing a dollar to be deducted for the fees of agents.

VII. It will repeal all laws which permit the Federal Government, or any of its officers, to interfere with elections in the States.

VIII. It will make it a high misdemeanor punishable by dismissal from the service for any officer of the army or navy to aid in the suppression of domestic violence in a State unless the State authorities have made a previous application to the President for such assistance, in conformity to the Constitution; or to interfere for enforcing any Federal law unless a Federal judge shall have previously certified that the execution of the laws is resisted by a combination too powerful to be overcome by the marshal and his *posse*.

IX. The Democratic party will remove all the political disabilities and disqualifications imposed for participation in the late civil war.

X. It will recognize the binding force of the three new amendments to the Constitution so long as they are held to be valid by the Supoeme Court.

Here are no flourishes, no buncombe, no vague, cloudy theories which cannot be reduced to practice. If there is any Southern citizen who does not think this list of measures would bring relief from and redress of present evils and grievances, we cannot respect his judgment. And if, on the other hand, any Republican insists that the policy here sketched is a mere bundle of negations and dead issues, he forfeits all claims to be considered a candid opponent.

THE Pittsburgh correspondent of the *Baner America*, thus lays BEN MORGAN'S hopes for the Mayoralty in the (coal) dust:

Am yr ail benodiad—sef maer dinas Pittsburg y mae B. W. Morgan, Ysw., yn ymgeisydd. Nid gormod yw dweyd fod Mr. Morgan yn un o'r rhai addassaf i lenwi y swydd hon. Y mae ef yn fasnachwr cyfrifol, a chyfoethog, yn ysgolhaig penigamp, ac yn siaradwr llithrig. Y mae ef yn aelod o'r Cynghor dinesig er's blynyddau, ac ystyrir ef yr aelod galluocaf yndo. Mae clywed enw Ben Morgan yn peri braw i'r anonest, a'r "hael ar bwrs y wlad." Diau nad oes neb yn ein mysg fel cenedl a ianwai y swydd mor anrhydeddus a Mr. Morgan.

Ever since the appearance of the above the "Red Planet" has presented a murky appearance, as though it were an aphelion. As for MILES HUMPHRIES the same correspondent thinks that for Auditor General he is "Yn ymgeisydd. Y mae ef yn awr bron a gorphen ei drydydd tymhor yn Neddfwneuthurfa ein Talaeth; ac y mae trwy ei allu a'i synwyr cryf wodi cyrhaedd safle ddylanwadol yno." We always knew that MILES was "ddylanwadol yno," and now we are able to prove it.

A CASE of much importance to business men was recently decided in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia. The *Stark* Mills having established a reputation for seamless bags of their production, these were rivaled by another concern, which took the name of *Star* Mills, and closely imitated the trade-mark of the former, except that *Star* replaced *Stark*. The Court held this infringement on an established trade-mark, and amerced the Star Mills in $6,032 damages.

SAMPSON the North Adams shoe manufacturer, says that his experiment is so successful that he intends to import fifty more Chinese, increasing the number to one hundred and twenty-five. Before the first shipment arrived his business had barely held its own, but now it is largely profitable. The Chinese are very apt in learning the business, and some of the Caucasians whom he has since employed have left in disgust, because the Chinese were more rapid workmen than themselves. They average about one-sixth more work in proportion to their number.

THE Democracy of Greene county recently met, when it was decided to hold the primary election on the last Saturday in May. The following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That our Delegates to the State Convention, earnestly urge upon the Convention the claims of Greene county, and especially those of her distinguished citizen, W. T. H. Pauley, for the office of Surveyor General.

THE Atlanta *True Georgian* claims to represent four-fifths of the Southern people, and to know the condition of the public pulse generally, and adds:—"There will be no issue made by the Southern democracy (except by a few political Bourbons) on the constitutional amendments. The South accepts the situation as it is, and there will be no third party."

## LOCAL LEGISLATION.

### Bills Before the Legislature.

From Harrisburg we have the following:

THE SALE OF CLAMS AND OYSTERS.

That it shall be unlawful for any person during the months of July and August in each year to bring into this State for sale, vend, sell or expose any clams or oysters. Penalty $100 fine and six months' imprisonment.

License must be obtained from the Commonwealth in order to vend or sell oysters or clams.

The license to be granted by the Treasurer of the city or county in which oysters or clams are to be sold, and continue for year, the applicant to pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Those selling without having a proper store or wharehouse, are liable to a fine of from $50 to $300, and undergo six months' imprisonment.

It is made unlawful to sell in any other way than by count or tubs.

The first section is a good one and should be enforced, but we don't understand why $1,000 is asked for license; perhaps it is intended as retaliation upon the Jerseymen for stopping Philadelphians from dredging in their waters.

TO INCORPORATE THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

SECTION 1. That T. P. Houston, Nelson P. Reed, Henry M. Long, James P. Barr, Joseph S. Lare, D. O'Neil, Alexander Roos, M. F. Egan, L. Neeb, C. F. Bauer, R. H. Nevin, James S. Siebeneck, Wm. J. Kountz, and their associates or persons who shall become stockholders, be and the same are hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of the Consolidated Gas Company of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and shall have the privilege of increasing their capital stock from time to time as the Board of Directors may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the true intent and meaning of this act, to be organized, managed and governed, as provided by the act regulating Gas and Water Companies, approved the eleventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and subject to all the restrictions and provisions, together with the immunities contained in said act

TITONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

That from and after the passage of this act, Charles H. Sautter, Gottlieb Faas, N. H. Voegtly, C. Kopp, Frederick Beckert, George Gerst, William Eberhart, John H. Lotz and John Mayer, of Allegheny county, are hereby appointed Commissioners, who, or any of them are authorized and empowered to established a Fire Insurance Company to be located in the city of Allegheny, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the name, style, and title of the Titonia Insurance Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The company shall be organized and managed according to the provisions of an act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, approved the Second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and be limited to the risks designated in the first clause of section Seventh of said act; and that section Third of said act be so amended as to allow the payment of the stock of this company to be made in lawful money of the United States, the first payment of five dollars per share to be made at the time of subscription, the residue to be paid as the by-laws of the corporation shall direct.

SCHOOL BOOKS—A SUPPLEMENT

That hereafter the Board of Directors in any district, the Controllers in cities and boroughs, or any School Superintendent shall not order, or direct, or make any change in the school books, or series of text books used in any school under his or their superintendence, direction or control, more than once in every period of three years, and any laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Any School Director, Controller or Superintendent who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and that he be deprived for his office.

There should be no question as to the passage of the last bill. The only thing we could suggest is, that it be made five instead of three years. This will, in a great measure, do away with the disgraceful bickerings between school book publiseers and their agents, and save money to the taxpayer in localities where the books have been changed every year or two.

## "QUEER" COLLECTION.

### United States Court.

The May term of the United States District Court, for the Western District of Pennsylavnia, will commence in this city on next Monday. Among the cases to be tried are those of fourteen persons charged with dealing in and shoving counterfeit money. This "collection" is said to include some of the worst counterfeiters in the country.

The following is the list of "queer" gentlemen.

U. S. vs. Lew Roberts, alias John B. Altic, alias "Rob."
U. S. vs. John Dodds.
U. S. vs. Jacob Mainhart.
U. S. vs. Joseph Spratley.
U. S. vs. D. Hays.
U. S. vs. John D. Eisweiller.
U. S. vs. Michael Hartzell.
U. S. vs. John W. Franz.
U. S. vs. John Belfort.
U. S. vs. Wm. Castle, alias Wm. Musser.
U. S. vs. Joseph Plattenberg.
U. S. vs. Mollie Aiken.
U. S. vs. Libbie Brady.
U. S. vs. William Myers.

## INCORRIGIBLE.

### A Drunken Lad Attempts to Murder his Mother.

On Saturday morning, a woman named Mrs. Eliza J. Bell, living on "Our alley," in the Fifth ward, appeared before alderman McMasters and made information against her son, Edward Bell, a lad of eighteen, charging him with felonious assault and battery. From the allegations made by Mrs. Bell, it would appear that the lad is one who may be classed under the head of "hard cases." Mrs. Bell alleges that this morning Edward came to her and demanded some money to get a drink. She refused to give him any, when, she alleges he pulled a dirk knife on her, and attempted to strike her with it. A younger brother of Edward's interfered in behalf of his mother, and during the scuffle he had his hand cut and a finger nearly severed by the dirk. It is alleged that Edward then threatened that he would yet stab her with dirk, and she is in fear that he may carry out his threats. Warrant issued.

WILLIAM STURGEON, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania road, was seriously bruised on Saturday, by being caught between a couple of cars at the outer depot.

## "COULD YE NOT WATCH WITH ME ONE HOUR?"

The night is dark: behold the shade was deeper
In the old garden of Gethsemane,
When that calm voice awoke the weary sleeper—
"Couldst thou not watch one hour alone with me?"

O thou so weary of thy self denials!
And so impatient of thy little cross,
Is it so hard to bear thy daily trials,
To count all earthly things a gainful loss?

What if thou *always* suffer tribulation,
And if thy Christian warfare *never* cease;
The gaining of the greater habitation
Shall gather thee to everlasting peace.

But here we all must suffer, walking lonely,
The path that Jesus once Himself hath gone;
Watch thou in patience through this hour only,
This one dark hour before th' eternal dawn.

The captive's oar may pause upon the galley,
The soldier sleep beneath his plumed crest,
And Peace may fold her wing o'er hill and valley,
But thou, O Christian, must not take thy rest.

Thou must walk on, however man upbraid thee,
With Him who trod the wine press all alone!
Thou wilt not find one human hand to aid thee,
One human soul to comprehend thine own.

Heed not the images forever thronging
From out the foregone life thou liv'st no more;
Faint hearted mariner, still art thou longing
For the dim line of the receding shore.

Wilt thou find rest of soul in thy returning
To that old path thou hast so vainly trod?
Hast thou forgotten all thy weary yearning
To walk among the children of thy God?

Faithful and steadfast in their consecration,
Living by that high faith to thee so dim,
Declaring before God their dedication,
So far from thee, because so near to Him.

Hast thou forgot thy Christian superscription—
"*Behold we count them happy which endure?*"
What treasure wouldst thou in the land Egyptian
Repass the stormy water to secure?

And wilt thou yield thy sure and glorious promise
For the few fleeting joys earth can afford?
No hand can take away the treasure from us
That rests within the keeping of the Lord.

Poor wandering soul! I know that thou art seeking
Some easier way, as all have sought before,
To silence the reproachful inward speaking,
Some landward path unto an Island shore!

The cross is heavy in thy human measure,
The way is narrow for thy inward pride,
Thou canst not lay thy intellectual treasure
At the low footstool of the Crucified.

Oh, that thy faithless soul one hour only
Would comprehend the Christian's perfect life,
Despised with Jesus, sorrowful and lonely,
Sit calmly looking upward in its strife.

For poverty and self renunciation,
Their Father yieldeth back a thousandfold;
In the calm stillness of regeneration
Cometh a joy they never knew of old.

In meek obedience to the heavenly Teacher
Thy weary soul can only find its peace,
Seeking no aid from any human creature,
Looking to God alone for its release.

And He will come in His own time and power,
To set his earnest-hearted children free;
Watch only through this dark and painful hour,
And the bright morning will yet break for thee.
—Thoughts for Weary Hours.

## An Aeronaut's Balloon Takes Fire at an Altitude of One Thousand Feet—Miraculous Escape from Death.

[From the Dayton Journal, April 22.]

The balloon ascension, yesterday afternoon, by Prof. Torey, of Grady's Circus, was a very exciting affair, and came near proving a terrible disaster. The balloon war inflated with hot air by means of a furnace set in the ground, the chimney, or tube, for insertion in the mouth of the balloon being a section of steam boiler. Just as the rising balloon cleared the tube the flame flashed fiercely and set fire to it.

The ropes were let go when the immense canvas globe, inflated with the heated air, rose rapidly upward, the daring aeronaut clinging to a trapeze suspended from beneath with ropes, and performing a number of graceful feats as the air ship soared aloft, and was borne along by the wind, which was blowing almost a gale at the time. Meantime the fire, which had been communicated to the lower portion of the balloon at starting, continued to blaze around the edges, but the Professor, apparently oblivious to the dangerous position in which he was placed, kept up his daring feats on the trapeze, hanging alternately by one foot or one hand, and performing sundry graceful evolutions while carried along at an elevation of about one thousand feet from the earth. The balloon was borne eastward for some distance by the current, when the heated air having cooled it commenced a rapid descent, landing on the commons east of the Hydraulic near Gary's flax-mill, about a half a mile from the starting point.

While approaching the earth with considerable force the balloon came in contact with a willow tree, when the Professor, releasing his hold of the trapeze, took refuge in the branches, and broke his fall by seizing hold of a limb, which gave way, and he fell to the ground, ending his perilous journey without serious injury, though his ankle was slightly sprained by the concussion. The ascension was witnessed by hundreds of people, who were thrilled with the spectacle of the daring aeronaut dangling in the air, and performing astonishing acrobatic feats while the flames threatened to consume the frail bark which bore him along. It was, altogether, the most extiting exhibition of the kind ever witnessed here. The balloon was dragged for some distance after the Professor landed, and was gathered up considerably damaged by fire, and torn by coming in contact with the tree in its descent.

## The Boy That Paid his Debt.

A New York exchange says that the other day a little son of a well known bank officer in Washington lost his purse while coming from Central Park, and a stranger seeing his discomfort, paid his railroad fare—three cents. The boy thanking him, said: "If you will tell me your name, sir, I will bring it to you to-morrow." "Oh, no," said the gentleman, "never mind about it." The boy persisted, saying his father never allowed him to run in debt. "I will not give you my name," replied the gentleman, "but I live at No. —, on —— street." The next morning the door bell rang at the house, and our little hero told the amused servant maid his errand. "Which of the gentlemen is it?" said she; "there are several in the family." The boy twisted on his heel, and after a moment's thought said: "Have you a photograph book in the house?" She brought it, and turning over its pages, he said, pointing to one, "That's my man. Please give him these three cents, and tell him the boy who borrowed it in the car yesterday, left it to pay his debt."

## New Treatment For Small- Pox.

A new method of treating the small-pox is just now attracting the attention of the medical fraternity, and has more special interest to the public at large from the fact that the utility of vaccination is being sharply questioned. The new remedy is the use of the drug hydrastis canadensis, which has been employed in the treatment of various diseases, both in local and internal administration, and which is said to exert extraordinary power over small-pox, in modifying the disease, abolishing its distressing symtoms, shortening its course, lessening its danger, and greatly mitigating its consequences. The plant named hydrastis canadensis is found in many parts of the United States and its tincture is made and sold for medical purposes. The plant is popularly called orange root, and sometimes called yellow puccoon, but it must not be confounded with another plant commonly called puccoon.

## High Heels.

The editor of the Philadelphia Age has made a visitation to one of the many hospitals of that city, and among the many reflections caused by witnessing human suffering, he furnishes the following on High heels, which we recommend to the attention of parents:

Men, women and children, lifeless under the effects of chloroform, or some other agent of a similar character; human bodies carried from place to place on stretchers; the noiseless, but not bloodless, work of the operators, the writhing of subjects when returning consciousness makes them sensible of what has been done, are all parts of a scene which, if once witnessed, will never be forgotten. But all this is necessary, as a means of relieving sufferers from pain, and restoring them to the use of all their natural functions. Science, skill and care have reduced the sufferings of those compelled to undergo surgical operations, to the lowest possible point. But enough remains to frighten people from paths, the end of which is the operating table and the surgeon's knife. One of these paths, which just now is filled with victims, is the wearing of high heeled boots by ladies and children. The practice is openly condemned by learned surgeons, and Dr. William H. Pancoast remarked the other day, after performing a painful operation on an interesting little girl whose feet had been ruined by wearing wrongly constructed shoes, "this is the beginning of a large harvest of such cases." And what else can be expected? Mothers walk the streets with heels on their boots from two and a half to three and a half inches high, and not more than an inch in diameter, and their daughters follow the same bad and barbarous practice. In many cases severe sprains of the ancles are suffered. But these are not the worst fruits of the high heel torture. The toes are forced against the fore part of the boot, and soon begin to assume unnatural positions. In many cases they are actually dislocated. In others the great toes passes under the foot, the tendons harden in that position, and lameness is contracted, for which there is no cure but the knife. When the injury does not take this form it assumes other aspects almost as horrible and distressing. There are thousands of young girls tip-toeing it along our streets to day, who in a few years, will be cripples if their parents do not interfere and remove the cause. We will have a race of women almost as helpless, so far as walking is concerned, as those of China. We condemn the practice of confining the feet of Chinese children in wooden shoes, and yet that practice is no more injurious to the feet than forcing them into a small boot, with an Alpine heel. This is a matter of grave and serious import, and hence we press it upon the mothers and fathers of the land. If they would not feed the surgical hospitals, and have groups of maimed daughters in their homes, they must commence a crusade upon high heels. No father should have high-heeled boots in his house, any more than he would keep a vicious dog in the parlor. When skilful surgeons, like Dr. Pancoast, from the operating-room, raise their voices against high heeled boots, it is time for old and young ladies to pause and listen. At this period, they can choose between high heels and the operating knife. In a short time, it may be the latter, or permanent lameness.

## Wonderful Light-Heartedness of the Parisians and Indifference to Danger.

The Temps thus describes the wonderful light-heartedness and indifferance to danger shown by a great part of the Parisian population at the present time:

"Amid all these misfortunes, these anxieties, these wounds to be feared at every step, this greedy death which runs about on every side, seeking whom it may devour the Frenchman dreams not of danger. The drawbridge is lowered at the gate of Asmeres. All the villages around are exposed to the fire of both parties, and you think the country is deserted, the fields forsaken, and the roads solitary? Quite the reverse. The chances being two to one against you, and the risks double, everybody seeks this neighborhood; foot passengers, horsemen, quidnuncs, families out for a walk, household flittings and carriers; one might imagine the whole some joyous procession, some pilgrimage to the land of Cocagne, and, to add spice to so much enjoyment, omnibuses loaded with catridges ply through the midst of the fete. The smokers wander around and rub their lighters on the caissons. This disregard of danger, this labor, these fights, this blood abominably shed, this energy, withdrawn from its right channels, produce bitter reflections; one thinks with grief how easy it would have been, when it was a question of defending Paris against the Prussians, under more manly and confident command, to have utilized all this strength, this courage, this devotion, which then had but one aim—the deliverance of Paris and of France."

## Rough Joke on Mrs. Fair's Fourth Husband.

[From the Carson (Nevada) Register.]

A good joke has been told us on Mrs. Fair's fourth husband, Snyder, which we have not yet seen in print. Snyder is said to be the handsomest man in the United States, and was formerly a heavy coal dealer in Philadelphia, but soon after coming to this coast a few years since, went through on stocks or something of that sort. Mrs. Fair met him in an omnibus and determined to marry him on account of his beauty. She sought an introduction and soon afterward they were married. Snyder thought it was all right until the second night, when the fair one made him sit up or occupy the sofa all night. Snyder bucked a little next morning, when Mrs. Fair repaired to a gun store and procured a brace of pistols. Snyder began to smell a mice, and went down to inquire among "the boys" as to the character and disposition of his beautiful bride. They told him, not only what has now been proven in Court, that her reputation for chastity was bad, but that she was a vixen, and would shoot or stab a man on the slightest provocation. Snyder looked serious, thought over for a moment the harsh words he had said to her before she went for the pistols, then raising his eyes heavenward and clasping his hands together, exclaimed in an earnest tone: "I'll bet a t-h-o-u-s-a-n-d dollars I don't live an hour!"

NEGROES are to be placed on the Cincinnati police. Place them on the scent of a crime and they will surely smell out the offender.

JUDGE UPSON, of Michigan, last week ruled that a divorce once granted in Indiada is binding in Michigan, however it may have been procured. The question came up in a trial of a case in which the defendant, as alleged, abandoned his wife in this State, went directly to Michigan, and while there obtained a divorce in Indiana, his wife, who still remained here, having no personal notice of the suit. Subsequently he married a woman in Michigan, and his first wife intsituted a suit against him, with the result mentioned.

## A ROYAL FUNERAL.

### Ceremonies at the Burial of the Infant Prince Alexander of Wales.

The funeral of the infant Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, the third and sixth child of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who was born on Thursday, the 6th inst, and died on the afternoon of the following day, took place at Sandringham, on the afternoon of the 11th. The London Daily News of the following day gives an account:

The funeral ceremonial was of the simplest possible character, and conducted with privacy, the few people who traveled from Lynn and elsewhere (and they were not numerous, it being King's Lynn market day) being kept on the high road outside the park palisading, and only those connected with the royal estate being admitted into the park. The weather was dull, and rather cold, but not so severe as it had been on some previous days.

The pathway from the garden gate to the church-yard was lined on each side by the laborers, workmen, and cottagers on the estate, and near the church-yard were a score or two of children belonging to the Princess' schools, who were dressed in scarlet capes, &c., the presents of the Princess of Wales. The demeanor of all present was devout in the highest degree. The procession moved on from the house to the church with no accompanying tolling of bells, the only public intimation of what was going on being that the flags were half-mast high on the towers of the Sandringham and King's Lynn Churches, the Grey Friars' Tower, and some other places. The funeral ceremony was conducted by Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Winsdor, Dr. Wellesley, assisted by Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M. A., rector of Sandringham. The coffin of the infant Prince bore the following inscription:

"ALEXANDER JOHN CHARLES ALBERT,
Third Son of
ALBERT EDWARD and ALEXANDRA,
Prince and Princess of Wales,
Born, April 6, 1871,
Died, April 7, 1871."

A vault had been provided under the east window of the church, the tombstone of which will be visible from the grounds. The coffin was a handsome mahogany one, with silver ornaments, covered with a pall of white silk, with a violet velvet cross. Before it was lowered, the Prince of Wales placed on it six immortelles, for the Princess, himself, the Queen, the Queen of Denmark and the young Princess. A body of young ladies in white dresses, scattered white violets, primroses and anemones on the coffin instead of earth, at the sentence, "Ashes to ashes," &c. At the conclusion of the ceremony the procession reformed and returned to Sandringham House, and the vault was at once bricked up. The Prince of Wales entertained the tenantry and others at the conclusion of the ceremony.

## The Toilet Table.

[From the Jewish Messenger.]

We very often complain about our increasing luxury. We are amazed at the sight of all possible inventions and importations to satisfy the claims of vanity, ostentation, or under whatever name such pretensions are made. We are very often inclined to laud the past and recommend its example for imitation by the present. We submit the toilet tables of the ancient Egyptian and Hebrew ladies to a closer examination, we will become more indulgent at the foibles of our fair sex of the present day.

The museums of London, Paris and Berlin unfold before our eyes a beautiful representation of life on the Nile four thousand years ago. They bring us into the midst of a boudoir of an Egyptian lady of high position. Before investigating the toilet table our eye will admire the splendid painting which covers the walls. A nuptial procession passes by. Inadvertently, our whole attention is fixed at the wonderful expression of the facts. We soon observe that the eyes are not only too large, but also that the outlines are too thick, too well defined. These eyes are—painted. The toilet table betrays the tubular box, filled with greasy powder. This powder is still in use, that black paint, used especially to color the eyebrows, sulphuric antimony stibium. The young lady, into whose boudoir we have intruded, seizes a circular metallic mirror of polished bottles, among the rest a finch-greenish one, of genuine Chinese porcelain, and paints her hands red with *Henna*; which is Alcanna used at present with petroleum benzine for the fabrication of a red color. The genuine henna comes from a shrub to be found in Africa and Southern Asia, whose leaves give forth a yellow powder. The genuine henna is also used for sprinkling the hair. The toilet is at last crowned by a wig, which distinctly proves that hair dressing dates back to the year 2000 before Christ. The head is then covered by a peculiar net-work. Microscopical investigations of the mummies have shown that the *Syndonbyssos* mentioned by Hero dotus was a very fine tissue, hardly differing from our modern shirting.

Less pageantry than in the boudoir of the Egyptian lady do we meet in the toilet chamber of the Hebrew lady, a less profusion of colors. Brown cedar covers the walls, but they are decorated in gold, silver and bronze. Rose colored and yellow silk predominates. Upon a chair, upheld by lions, sits the Jewess, surrounded by an enormous quantity of perfumes. We understand that the fragrancy of Arabia had to be imported in great bulk to the capital of Solomon. What abundance of boxes, vases and bottles! But the Hebrews had no combs, while the Egyptians were provided with them. We do not find combs mentioned in any part of Hebrew literature. In its place they used a dry tuft of grass—the *hyssopus officinales*. This was used by the Hebrews for all purposes of purification.

To mention some more of the requirements of the Hebrew ladies' toilet, we would speak of the neat cases filled with dry henna leaves, and will remark that bunches of henna blossoms, on account of their beauty of form and their scent, were worn on the brest (Solomon's Songs i. 13.) Henna, as a paint, was used to cover the hair. The Al-hanna of the Arabs was nothing else than the leaves of henna. Besides the henna we also meet with the *stibium*, (Ezekiel xxiii. 40-41; 2 Kings ix. 30; Jer. iv. 30), nothing less than antimony, which had to travel a great distance to Palestine. We do not find with the Hebrews paints proper in white or red. Among the bottles used we find them in silver, gold and bronze, mostly, however, of alabaster, and considered the best material for the preservation of oils, and of onyx, by which a kind of marble is understood, now used in Italy for the same purpose. In these bottles they preserved spikenard, which was highly esteemed (Solomon, Song i. 12; iv. 13, 14.) Spikenard is not from *Nardus stricta*, or from any other kind of grass, but from valerian, whose native country was Ophir (East Indies). It grows on the mountains of Nepal as a perennial plant. The root gives the spikenard of the finest aroma. It is used as an additament to wine. A bottle of this oil is valued at fifty dollars.

## PRAIRIE SIKES.

BY BRET HAY.

Beg yer parding, stranger,
What time o'night mout it be?
Twelve and a half I that's arly
To be hoofin it home—for me.

But I ain't what I used to be sir,
I'm a gittin' played out now,
I ain't plugged a man for mor'n a week,
I've a'most forgotten how.

That's a right peart watch o'yourn:
I'll take keer of it, sir you see
I've got my weepins, and no one
Won't dry for to go through me.

And your stamps—jest fork 'em over.
'Cause it's rather late to be out,
And your traps is safer in keer of a friend,
When you don't know who's about.

Ah! stranger, I knowed a man onced,
Which his name war Perairer Sikes,
And for taking keer of a helpless friend
I never seed his likes.

I seed that thar young man, sir,
When he got in the d—dest fix;
They was out a huntin' buffler
An sich, on the Yaller Licks.

Him and a gallus Hooster,
Which they struck an all-fired streak
Of the Devil's luck, being busted
Of grub' for more'n a week,

And they lost the trail, and sloshed around
Still a hungering wuss and wuss,
Till they drawed a lot for to eat themselves,
And he won, did the Hooser cuss.

Though he sortur cried, when it cum to the pint,
While Sikes only cussed the luck;
And ses he, "Let's rush this funeral through"—
He'd the reg'lar Perairer pluck.

He meandered behind a tree—like this:
The Hoosier stood thar—like you;
And Sikes—wal, stranger, I got to larf,
What yer s'pose does Sikey do?

Why, he draws his derrings outer his shirt,
And kivers that Hoosier—so—
Here the hunter smiled as his pistol cracked—
*That's* what Sikey done you know.

SOLUS.

Wal, I reckon that little story
Aint a going to travel far,
Leastwise them poits won't git it
From that old carcass thar.

They can let on the "noble red man"
Jess' much as ever they likes,
But I'm after their ha'r if ever they tries
For to "canyonize" Perairer Sikes.

## VARIETIES.

AN exchange wants to know whether a lover can be called a "suitor" when "he don't suit her."

ON the day of Hedwig Raabe's wedding with Niemann, the best tenor in Europe, she received from the Emperor of Russia a pair of bracelets worth ten thousand roubles.

A MAN in New York gave a woman his note for $5,000 to marry him. She did so, but he got possession of the document and refuses to pay. She has sued to recover, but it is doubtful if she can.

IT is stated that the late Queen of Sweden was a lady of considerable literary attainments. She translated a number of Dutch and German novels into Swedish, and some of the prettiest love songs, published in the collection of her husband's poems, were written by her.

THE Princess of Wales is described as looking very thin and worn, with a lovely face so full of sadness as to be pathetic. She is said to have lost in a few years all the freshness and bloom of youth, which at the time of her nuptials were the theme of praise throughout England.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING is out against extravagance in dress. He says that although it has improved since the last century in this respect, but the attire of women had become more costly, ostentatious and and singular, even to strangeness, and thus money wasted which should clothe the naked, feed the poor or educate children."

DR. DAVID C. BECK, a physician of Goshen, Ind., died last week from an overdose of chloral, the new medicine that is extensively used for producing sleep. He had prepared a dose for his wife, and took it himself to show her that it was harmless, with the above result. There have been several cases of death from this drug lately.

THE Western racer, "Longfellow," has recently been purchased of his breeder and owner, John Harper, of Kentucky, for $20,000. James D. McMann, of New York, (whose name is associated with the trotting mares "Flora Temple" and "Lady Thorn," which he trained and drove,) and Wm. Welch, of Philadelphia, are the purchasers. This celebrated animal is considered the fastest running horse in the world.

THROUGH the efforts of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Charleston, the bodies of at least sixty South Carolinians, who fell upon the field of Gettysburg, and were interred there, will reach Charleston by memorial day. The Survivors' Association has, at the ladies' request, engaged to take bodies in charge. The services upon the anniversary will be of a most interesting character.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, also claims to have on a window-pane a "photograph"—that of a young lady, and so distinct that it can be seen and is easily recognized across the street. The local paper asserts that, "of course," this picture is "the result of a combination of favorable circumstances, such as the peculiar condition of the atmosphere at the time, the color of the dress worn, the proper distance from the window, and a brilliant flash of lightning."

A SCHOOL-GIRL in Cincinnati told some of her younger companions, on Wednesday, that a big man with a sharp knife was in the school-house, for the purpose of murdering as many children as he could lay his hands on. The report spread quickly; there was a rush of little ones from one of the rooms, the noise speedily stampeded half the house; and in a minute hundreds of children were rushing, breathless, down stairs and out into the streets.

A MANIA for hunting on our western plains seems to have seized upon many Englishmen of rank, and there are rumors of the prospective coming hither within the next two years of at least a dozen scions of noble families to shoot grouse, antelopes, bears and buffaloes. A Scotch journal intimates that the main object of this visiting the United States is to hunt for American wives.

THE beautiful Princess Frederica, the eldest daughter of ex-King George, of Hanover, is lying dangerously ill at the villa of her father, near Vienna. On Christmas Day, 1869, she was fixing up a Christmas tree for some poor children, when suddenly a green wax taper which she had lighted fell on her bare arm, and burned her severely. Since that time her physicians have been unable to get the poison out of her system, and it is now believed that her life cannot be saved.

LE FOLLET, the Parisian fashion organ, says that fashions for this summer are more simple, and therefore elegant, than during the overplus of pouffs and other exaggerations. Costumes, dress, mantle and underskirt alike will not be done away with. Evening dresses will be made long, either demi-train or very long, according to the occasion for which they are intended. The trains are cut squarer and the sides a little more accentuated. Bonnets are not so high, and there is no end to the varieties of hats. Tunics are worn very much draped, but not so much bouffant as formerly.

A COUPLE were married in jail at Allentown, the other day.

THE Democratic primary elections will be held in Clearfield county on the 10th of June next.

THE Kittanning *Sentinel* thinks that the fruit crop is destroyed in that section.

KNOXVILLE boasts of a colored youth who earns fifteen cents by standing barefooted on a stove for two minutes.

A SIGN in a Western city reads "Boots blacked inside." Most persons prefer the old way of blacking them on the outside.

THE Centre county Agricultural Society held its annual meeting on the 17th and elected officers for the ensuing year.

ROBERT MCCALL, of Salem township, Clarion county, had a valuable horse stolen on the night of the 20th.

THE Brookville *Jeffersonian* is going to put on a new dress. Glad to know that it is progressing.

THEY have a case of supposed child poisoning in Washington township, Lehigh county.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT is announced as soon to start a daily paper in New York with six hundred thousand dollars capital.

TWO girls in a small town in Ohio run a blacksmith's shop all by themselves. They dress in bloomer costume, and shoe a horse just as well as a man.

THE French style of betting is quite novel. If the lady loses, she gives the gentleman what she chooses; if the gentleman loses, he gives her whatever she asks for.

A COTEMPORARY summing up the recent debate on the budget in the British House of Commons, says, "John Bull refuses to pay another tax on matches after paying Princess Louise's dowry."

THE new mansion for the Governor of Missouri, at Jefferson City, is expected to cost $50,000. Four granite columns to ornament the front have been presented by Gov. Brown, who owns the quarry from which they were taken.

JOSIAH ADAMS, of Dunbar Station, while trying to kill a large black-snake, on the 21st of April, fell over a bank into a creek and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

A YOUNG man, George Pelham by name was stung on the ear by a honey bee, in Westkill, Greene County, on Thursday last, and died from the effects in less than an hour. The local accounts say that, soon after being stung, he "complained of feeling faint, and turned spotted."

AN Illinois man is under arrest for killing a friend in Texas. It is alleged that after the murder he returned to Illinois and married his victim's sister, standing at the very moment of the ceremony in the boots he had taken from the murdered man's feet

A MEMBER of the Ohio Legislature, from a remote and isolated district, sat listening to appropriations for repairing breaches in the canal, and finally sprang up and said, "See here, Mr. Speaker, who is this fellow Canal, who wears out so many breeches? I've counted ten of them already, and one pair lasts me a year."

A MISS ZINKAISER, daughter of a prominent iron merchant in Milwaukee, was on Saturday evening strangled to death in attempting to swallow a piece of diphtheria, which so weakened the muscles of her throat that she was unable to swallow or eject the peel.

DRUNKENNESS is a dangerous pastime for thieves. A dry goods clerk in New York absorbed too much benzine the other night, and was picked up by the police, and his pockets searched. More than 160 pawn tickets were found in them, representing property to the amount of $2,500, which had been stolen from the store of the firm by the prisoner at various times, and pawned.

A YOUNG man recently wrote to a New York paper, asking whether it would be advisable for him to marry a "young and tender angel who had never done her own washing or dress making." In reply, the editor advised him to do so by all means, and mentioned a similar case in his own experience, where the bride had never done her own washing, but after marriage she became so fond of the wash-tub, as not only to work for her own family, but for several families among her acquaintances.

ONE of the most remarkable personal encounters on record occurred recently at Jefferson, Texas, resulting in the death of two notorious ruffians. One shot the other fatally through the body and then ran. The dying man pursued, without heeding the hand of death upon him, or the eternity upon whose brink he reeled, and with his last agonies of exertion, emptied his revolver at his enemy, inflicting wounds which proved instantly fatal, after which he himself almost instantly expired.

NILLSON sang in Richmond, on Wednesday evening of last week, and here is a specimen of what the Enquirer says of her: "We were disappointed in Nillson, She is a beautiful woman—evidently thoroughly spoilt—she got mad and made faces almost every time she came upon the stage. Sometimes the foot-lights seemed to put her out, and then the window, and then a lot of boys. She frowned accordingly and pouted. But she was magnificently dressed—a red dress, trimmed with lace, pinned close around the hips."

A LETTER from Paris of the 8th instant says that the wives of the Nationals who have gone out to fight the Versailles troops are exposing to the authorities those men of the Faubourg St. Antoine, who have secreted themselves to avoid military service. The result is, that the wives of the latter have taken up the quarrel, and on the day upon which the letter was written crowds of people had moved up to the Faubourg to witness the ridiculous scenes—the hair-pullings and the war of words—between the two rival factions of furious females.

A GOOD story is told in the Hartford Courant of a young couple who wanted to hear Dickens read; they could hardly afford it, but screwed up their extravagance to the necessary pitch. As they had concluded to invest, they bethought themselves of a poorer family near by, who were suffering from lack of work. So they gave up Dickens, and paid the price of the two tickets to their impoverished neighbors. The poor couple took the money, bought tickets with it, and attended the readings. They had a good time going, and the others enjoyed an approving conscience—until the next day.

THE ugliness of the present fashion of women's street dress is the subject of general remarks among men. From head to foot it is a succession of deforming additions to the natural female figure. Trailing skirts covered with mud or dust, and those awful bustles, combine to make the fashionably attired woman a mass of ridiculous absurdities. Can it be that the overthrow of Paris as a seat of political power is coincident with the loss of its authority in millinery and dressmaking? As it is, the delight which men of sense usually take in looking at the fair sex is wonderfully impaired, if not altogether destroyed. N. Y. Sun.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
143 Wood Street, Cor. Virgin Alley.
Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 6, 1871.


COLLECTOR BAILEY, who lately defaulted and skipped from New York, is said to be in Montevideo, industriously engaged in introducing American inventions. If he introduces the Radical invention of stealing, the people will have ample reason to curse his industry.

A DYSPEPTIC Radical editor out West, has been sent abroad by his subscribers, they telling him that it would improve his health. The truth of the matter, however, was that they had grown tired of the sameness of his Ku Klux stories, and wanted a change.

THE nepotic problem is to be still further complicated if all reports are true. "They say" that the Presidential father-in-law is going to marry the widow of the late JOHN SMITH. If he does, we will have to annex all creation to find offices enough to supply the family demand.

WHEN the first reports of the "Ku Klux" troubles in Arkansas came to hand, the editors of the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* beat their steel pens into swords, and cried "aha! aha!" at the same time snuffing the battle afar off, but when it turned out that it was the "loyal" negroes driving out the equally "loyal" carpet baggers, they had no use for their instruments of war, and could not even record their horror of Ku Klux outrages in general terms.

THE wives of men of genius and sentiment are often very practical in their views of things. CHARLES H. WEBB in one of his funny sketches represents SIEBENDER as reading one of his beautiful imaginings to his wife who sits with cast-down eyes and bated breath. As he closed the sharer of his joys beamed forth with: "Don't put on your left stocking to-morrow, dear; I must mend that hole in it."

THE economical philosophy of the Irishman in the pit of a Dublin theatre, who seeing some people about to throw an obstreperous fellow in the gallery over the railing, and being much exasperated by a bad orchestra, cried out loudly: "Don't waste him; kill a fiddler with him," might be applied in this country. While SUMNER is being thrown from the Radical gallery it would also be a saving waste of material by dropping him on BUTLER or MORTON and thus get rid of two of them at once.

RULLOFF, the Binghamton murderer, has sent a petition to Governor HOFFMAN, asking for a commutation of sentence, which for brazen affrontery, has no parallel in history. His first argument is that if he did kill MYRICK, it was done in defence of a comrade, who had been arrested by MYRICK and BURROWS, while he in company with RULLOFF and another, were trying to commit a burglary, and the act was therefore lawful! The second is that he has made an important discovery in language. After reading his petition we agree with him, and think the discovery has gone quite far enough. If there was any doubt about his guilt, his petition removes it.

### NOT RESPECTFUL ENOUGH.

George T. Downing, the great Head Center of the African citizens, writes complainingly to the New York *Herald*, that "it is painfully evident that there is a lack of due respect for colored men on the part of the Republican party," and he specifies instances where the due respect has been withheld.

GEORGE has not heard from the Banner county. It is "painfully evident" here that the Republican party is full of respect for the new citizens. Seven are chosen on the County Committee, several on Traverse, and one on the Grand Jury; if this is not paying proper respect, we would like to know what respect means. The fact that they are not to receive any paying office, must not be construed into any feeling of disrespect for the new element.

### O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

As will be seen by the proceedings elsewhere reported, this distinguished Irish patriot was last night the recipient of an ovation by the citizens of our city. This, taken in connection with the great German peace jubilee, made the day and evening a stirring time, and demonstrated the great devotion of our people, native and naturalized alike, to the cause of personal liberty, good government and genuine patriotism.

Although a few political parasites seized upon the occasion to indulge in a little cheap flattery for the purpose of catching votes, they most signally failed to pull the wool over the eyes of our Irish and German fellow citizens. The outburst of public and general sympathy, and the interested pretences of the pot-house politicians are very different in their nature. The former is to be commended and the latter reprobated, which is the precise view taken by our adopted citizens yesterday. Hence we are enabled to chronicle the entire success of two great civic displays in one day, given by two different nationalities, who though still loving the land of their birth, are ready to sacrifice everything to preserve the liberties of the land of their adoption.

### GENERAL SHERMAN.

We notice a remarkable reticence on the part of the Radical press concerning the recent speech of General W. T. SHERMAN at New Orleans, in which he took occasion to express himself very freely in relation to the reconstruction acts of Congress. When he accepted the surrender of General JOE JOHNSON, a terrible *furore* was created, in which Secretary STANTON openly, and GRANT indirectly took part, denouncing him for his liberal and generous views as to an adjustment of the questions and issues of the war, and a change of the terms of surrender was made.

General SHERMAN however, has not modified his views, after the lapse of six years. While speaking of this subject at New Orleans, he said:

I believe this government will keep on growing until it spreads itself over the entire American Continent; but in order to gain this much desired end, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic, we have got to show more charity toward each other. It has been remarked by some gentleman who has preceded me that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the differences between the North and South were left to the armies it would be settled at once, and everything would become quiet and orderly. I so believed, and before signing the agreement with General Joe Johnston I called together all the Generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement; and, in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies had been left at the time to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable.

We know that it will be a waste of time to ask our Radical cotemporaries whether they believe General SHERMAN was right or wrong in his views, but we cannot refrain from giving them an opportunity to record their approval or disapproval of the views of a distinguished officer whom, we presume, they will hardly call a Ku Klux.

General SHERMAN takes precisely the Democratic view of the infamous and oppressive Radical acts of reconstruction—that they were unnecessary and that they have been fruitful only of evil. Having been originally wrong, every addition made thereto but increases the evil, and prevents a return to peace. Perhaps no man in the country is in a better position to judge of the necessity of force bills and military interference in the South than General SHERMAN, who derives his information from the official reports of his subordinates who are on duty in the various localities said to be afflicted with lawlessness and disorder. And what does he say about it? His opposition to military rule and Executive interference is not to be mistaken when he says; "I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku Klux bills were kept out of Congress and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down all Ku Klux or other bands of marauders."

Again the General of the army gives the lie to the Radical conspirators and proclaims the Democratic idea of the duties of a soldier, and it must be humiliating to him to see the army reduced to the condition of an organized band of shoulder-hitters whose sole duty it is to aid in electing a President and making him a dictator.

We invite a comparison between the views of General SHERMAN and the address of the Democratic members of Congress in relation to the acts of reconstruction and the setting up of military rule in the South. Both views agree precisely, not only generally but in all particulars. In the language and views of General SHERMAN we have the sentiments of a noble and generous soldier, who has founded his observations upon the facts as they actually exist, and who recognizes and would foster the better and nobler qualities of the human heart. In the force bill, and the words of Senator MORTON, BEN BUTLER and men of that class, we find only the implacable hatreds of narrow minds, who would secure place and the continuance of power, by inaugurating despotism and governing the country with the sword.

It is just such sentiments as those expressed by General SHERMAN, and which are the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, which swept Missouri and West Virginia with a Democratic triumph last fall, and which placed New Hampshire in the Democratic column this Spring, and foiled the most persistent attempts of the Radical leaders to carry the State of Connecticut for GRANT in April. And yet these Radical journals, which now continue mute as to the expressed view of General SHERMAN, when they find they can no longer conceal them, will denounce his patriotism and demand his removal from the head of the army, because he is not willing to lend himself to the schemes of a dictator. We make the prediction that if any of our Radical cotemporaries open their mouths over this subject it will be in denunciation of General SHERMAN.

IT is said that a bill is about to be introduced into the British Parliament for the purpose of legalizing marriages for a limited period of time with a view of testing whether the parties are satisfied with each other. This ought to please the most advanced free-lovers. By limiting the probation to six months, a pleasing variety might be kept up, if satisfaction was not given.

### ON SETTLES.

Between distrust and disasters among themselves, and desertion and reaction among the people, the Radical leaders are not as serene in their contemplation of future results as they were in days agone. When an organization of men, associated together for any purpose, have no confidence in their own honor and honesty, can they reasonably expect the people to repose trust or confidence in them?

The Radical party is made up of two distinct circles—the leaders who hold the offices and share the spoils and public plunder, and the voting masses, who think they are fulfilling a duty in electing the leaders to official positions. The first circle, or rather the ring, care nothing whatever for the people who do the voting, but are devoted entirely to selfish ends and objects. Indeed, if we are to take the testimony of the Radical press, so far do many of them carry this selfishness that they repudiate the honor that is common among thieves, and after selling out the country, sell out each other to whomsoever will buy personified corruption.

It will be borne in mind that the most damaging charges and innendoes come from Radical sources, and are sustained by Radical testimony. We notice that the Radical press under the lead of the *Tribune*, is at present in a state of excruciating worriment about the probable action of the Legislature of New Hampshire in relation to the election of Governor. The *Tribune* tries to take comfort in the fact that there is a majority of three on joint ballot but immediately says, "there is a grand chance here for some easy Republican to sell out." We do not know that any body could speak more authoritatively about the "easy virtue" of Radical office holders than the Radical managers. To use a slang phrase, "they know how it is themselves."

The public esteem in which men's characters are held is an excellent index to them—but the estimation placed upon them by their immediate associates and co-workers is still more conclusive. Hence when we find the Radical leaders accusing one another of bribery and corrupt morals, it is pretty good evidence that there is considerable truth in the charges.

It is a very noticeable fact that these charges of selling out are never made against the Democracy. Take, for instance, the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Senate is Democratic by one majority while there is a small Republican majority in the House. No one has ever so much as intimated that this single Democrat would sell out at any price, while it has been openly announced by the [illegible] that there was danger of the Republican majority in the House disposing of their votes to any one who would bid. This is the same with legislative bodies everywhere. If a Legislature has but a small Democratic majority, no one ever hints that that majority can be bought, but if the majority happens to be Republican, the Radical press at once proclaim that there are a number of "easy Republicans" who are in the market and can be bought at so much per head. Let it be distinctly recollected that this charge is not made by Democrats but by Radicals.

All this means something. It means that it is true that the Radical leaders are so corrupt that they cannot even trust one another, and that while Democratic officials are unswerving and incorruptible in office, their opponents, or at least a portion of them, are ready to prostitute themselves for hire. The people should ponder this fact when next they are called upon to elect men to responsible positions.

### THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Yesterday was a grand day among our German fellow citizens, and was befittingly celebrated. The long procession that moved through our streets to the strains of merry music and under the shadow of countless banners, told how dear to every human heart are the memories of Fatherland. It was no mere demonstration for political effect, but an outpouring of patriotic recollections of their native land, and the pride inspired by the triumphant victories of its arms.

Though the most of the participants have sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the Republic, they cannot but feel elated that the land that gave them birth, has so nobly vindicated its territorial integrity, and indulge in the hope that with the broader unity of Germany, free institutions will be fostered, and the limits of human freedom extended.

No less modest than grand was the demonstration of yesterday, and there was no disposition exhibited to wound the feelings of those of our citizens who claimed "sunny France" as their birth place and mourned over downfall and pitiable condition, torn from center to circumference by revolutions and counter revolutions, and suffering at every point from weak leaders, and the blind fury of the Red Republican mob, who regard Liberty as only the synonym of pillage, plunder and murder.

Our German citizens as they turned out in their grand civic procession, in which every branch of industry was strikingly and appropriately represented, were not without commiseration for the unhappy people of France, whose great affliction is the want of a stable and just government, and the same sturdy sons of toil would turn out to celebrate a real and true peace in France and a return o prosperity and security to the millions of workingmen in that unhappy land.

Their rejoicings were generous and becoming of the political institutions of the country of their adoption, and this exhibition of feeling on their part, is the best evidence that could be given to the world that they are patriotically devoted to the institutions of America—for he is indeed a patriot who loves the land of his birth, and rejoices in its joy and sorrows in its misfortunes.

### OFFICIAL HONESTY.

One of the most fruitful political themes of the day, is the kind of official honesty that obtains among the leading Radical politicians who happen to get into power, and which is from time to time developed when they get into a squabble over the division of the spoils of office. Just now there is a lively fight going on in the city of Toledo, Ohio, which promises to develop about as much corruption and dishonesty as could well be hatched in a place of that size.

Some time since President GRANT, upon the recommendation of Representative PECK, removed the Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue, and the Postmaster, without assigning any cause therefor, and appointed others in their stead. A special dispatch to our Radical cotemporary, the *Commercial*, from Washington, states that a full statement of the matter, involving the proposition on the part of the friends of Mr. PECK to sell the offices for cash has been filed in the department in Washington and an investigation asked for.

We have not very much faith that the investigation will ever be made, as the Radical managers generally succeed in hushing matters up. The charges made, and all the circumstances surrounding this case, including the appointment of a man to the Postmastership, whom GRANT himself declared in every way unfit for the position, is significant in this: It shows that the tendency of the managers of the dominant party is almost wholly in the direction of corruption and bribery.

In point of fact, when the President's father is permitted to hold office and control appointments, after having proposed to sell offices at five hundred dollars each, can it be expected that other men will refrain from resorting to the same corrupt practices with a view of filling their pockets, and reaping the advantages of their accidental importance? While thousands of clear cases of the most corrupt practices among office holders have been brought to light, in not a single instance has the President visited dismissal upon the self-convicted plunderers. Consequently, if men are to judge the administration by its acts in this regard, they cannot do otherwise than conclude that it is the ally of bribery and corruption, and fosters the disreputable practices of the smaller fry of official highwaymen.

### IN A NEW PLACE.

The Ku Klux seem so have broken out in a new place—this time it is in the superlatively "loyal" State of Arkansas where Governor CLAYTON has been heretofore engaged in teaching the people the true principles of free government by turning loose his ragmuffin militia to plunder and pillage and murder whomsoever they pleased. But strangely enough the Radical press, with its efficient corps of outrage editors, has never a word to say in condemnation of this new outbreak of lawlessness.

The reason is too obvious to be a question. The Ku Klux are negroes. Neither the *Gazette* nor *Dispatch*, with their keen scent for the traces of Ku Kluxism, seem to have snuffed this exhibition of lawlessness. Had some negro been cowhided for robbing a hen roost or plundering a smoke house, what a fine frenzy they would have worked themselves into, but when the negroes in Arkansas drive "loyal" office holders out of the State and set the laws at defiance, they suddenly become absorbed in the contemplation of the iniquities of Tammany, and let the opportunity for the generous use of display type pass without improvement.

The negroes in Arkansas begin to realize that "Massa" CLAYTON is not all their exuberant fancy painted him. When he was a candidate for United States Senator, he bought his election in one way and another, for he was such a reprobate among scalawags and scoundrels, that they insisted that he should pay roundly before they would enlarge his license to plunder. To secure the vote of "Col." J. M. MASON, a colored legislator of Chicot county, he appointed him Probate Judge. Having secured his vote, he privately instructed the Senate not to confirm him, and appointed a "Major" REGLAND to the position, whom the Senate confirmed. But the dusky "Col." no doubt believing that he outranked the "Major" as well as clinging to the axiom that "possession is nine points of the law," seized upon the office, and when REGLAND went to assume the judicial ermine, the Colonel's colored retainers made him leave the county between two days that came very close together. Consequently the judicial "Major" REGLAND is a fugitive upon the face of the earth, and a usurper expounds the law in Chicot county.

CONWAY BARBOUR, a colored barber of Cincinnati, sometime since carpet bagged into Lafayette county, Arkansas, from whence he shaved his way into the Legislature. Governor CLAYTON wanted his vote, so he made him Assessor of Chicot county, as a recompense. But when the tonsorial Cincinnatian went down there to inspect the chattles of his colored brethren, he had a close shave for his life, and only remained two days. He was informed that the climate in Chicot county was of that peculiar character that precluded colored carpet baggers from enjoying long life. BARBOUR also flees the wrath to come, and mourns for the perquisites of his office.

The negroes of Chicot county are reported to be on the eve of an outbreak, and it is likely that blood will be spilled. Here we have the only clear cases of organized violence of a political character in the South, in which public officers are driven from their offices. Now will President GRANT interfere and put down these negro outlaws? We very much doubt it for that would alarm the negroes in all the Southern States, and they would only be too glad of an opportunity to vote down both him and his force bill. The law was passed, not to prevent or suppress disorders, but to prevent the white men of the South from giving force to their political preferences at the next Presidential election.

### KU KLUX THUNDER—WHERE AND BY WHOM MANUFACTURED.

The Radical New York *Sun's* North Carolina correspondent exposes most completely the trick by which the stage thunder to carry the force bill through and defeat amnesty, was furnished. The correspondent draws a pointed distinction between the "carpet bagger" proper and the "scalawag" who is indeginous to the soil. "Your genuine carpet bagger barely steals what he can, and then like the pensive Arab, "steals away;" whereas your scalawag, who generally is a secessionist turned Republican, steals what he can, and then devotes his leisure to persecuting and calumnating his fellow citizens." Of course both are a curse and a blight to any community, but between the two, the thief is preferable to the parricide.

A vivid picture is drawn of the North Carolina judiciary, as constituted under HOLDEN's rule. The judges, who are supposed to represent the dignity and majesty of the law, are blatant pot house politicians, who descend to the lowest partisan squabbles. Unless a lawyer truckles to them he stands no sort of a chance in court, and had as well whistle against the wind as ask justice for his client.

Judge JONES resigned his position to escape the punishment of his crimes, after articles of impeachment had been prepared and presented against him. Judge WATTS is openly charged, and cannot successfully deny, that he received a bribe of five thousand dollars, and an investigation of the charge is now being made before a legislative committee. Judge TOURGEE has been repeatedly kicked and beaten in street brawls by his own political associates, because he did not observe the ordinary proprieties and decencies of life, such as are even respected among roughs and rowdies. Judge HENRY generally remains too drunk to occupy the bench. Judge CANNON is in the habit of entering duplicate judgments against both parties, while Judge CLOUD possesses most of the bad qualities of the rest.

Yet this is the class of men who have been administering the law in North Carolina, and furnish the Ku Klux outrages that bristle through the columns of the Radical press, and furnish a pretext for the force bill, which invests the President with absolute and kingly power. When the amnesty bill was under consideration in the Senate, the bare statement of a North Carolina Judge, G. W. LOGAN, a counterpart of those already described, contributed largely if not absolutely to, its defeat.

The following letter, which is addressed to the acting Governor of North Carolina, but which was never intended for his perusal was telegraphed by LOGAN to Senator NYE who read it toward the close of the amnesty discussion, and by means of its falsehoods defeated that much needed measure. Following is the letter:

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. April 9, 1871.

DEAR SIR: It becomes my painful duty to inform you that various outrages, as I have been informed and believe, have been committed in this county and the county of Cleveland by persons masked and disguised, and a number of which have been of very recent date, and the last one of which I have heard was committed last night, by about forty persons masked and disguised, on one of our most respectable citizens, Mr. Aaron Biggerstaff, who lives about nine miles from this place, and who your Excellency no doubt knows. His character for honesty, morality, and fair dealing is unimpeachable, but he is a bold, determined, and fearless Republican.

There are a great many other cases, but the persons on whom violence has been committed refuse to disclose whatever they may know about those who commit, these evil deeds, because, they say, they have no protection. The persons who made the raid on Biggerstaff repeatedly threatened my life, as well as other Republicans, and said that I should not hold court at Cleveland, which should commence to-morrow, I shall not go to Cleveland at present, nor until I am satisfied the people can have protection.

I am perfectly satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt that the civil authority cannot be maintained here. We must have help or we must flee the country, and give it up to the Ku Klux, or perhaps meet the fate that others have done. I write this to ask of you military aid, and that you communicate with the President immediately, and if possible have one or more companies sent to me at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. Carpenter who is the bearer of this letter, can give you more in detail our real situation.

Very truly, &c., G. W. LOGAN.
Judge Superior Court, Ninth District.
His Excellency TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

As terror-inspiring as the revelations of this letter are, they were entirely false, and Judge LOGAN has since been unable to verify his statements—but the object sought was accomplished—the Ku Klux bill was passed and amnesty was defeated. The *Sun's* correspondent says that on the first of April, "All Fools Day," a number of absurd missives have been sent to men of both parties, couched in terms of absurd "warning" and it might have been possible that one of them fell into LOGAN's hands, and thus furnished the foundation upon which to rear his Ku Klux edifice. This ludicrous fright of the scalawags excited so much mirth on the morrow, that it was resolved to make the raid a reality if possible. Hence bands of armed and drunken negroes paraded the streets, vociferating obscenity and giving Rutherfordton the appearance of a besieged town. Had the whites attempted to arrest any of these rowdies, a collision would have ensued, and another "massacre of freedmen" would have been reported in the Radical press. But the wished-for outrage was coming, says the *Sun's* correspondent from a quarter little expected. On Saturday night a notoriously bad character known as "PUKEY" BIGGERSTAFF living about ten miles from Rutherfordton was taken from his cabin and severely whipped by persons unknown. This man was on ill terms with most of his neighbors, and has led a sort of desperate life for several years, being implicated in deeds which should have put a period to his existence long ago, had justice been done. But he had been whipped, and that too by persons in disguise, which was enough for Judge LOGAN. He had now a real "Ku Klux outrage," and he lost no time in improving it. Hastily returning home (he was *en route* for Cleveland to hold Court), he gave out the report that it was dangerous for him to go on. His life had been threatened! Five hundred Ku Klux lay in wait with pistols, knives, bludgeons, faggots, and what not to murder this representative of justice! Committees of prominent Democrats offered to escort him to Cleveland, but he refused to go, as that would have spoiled the effect of his Ku Klux sensation.

Rutherford county is the banner county for Radicalism in North Carolina, and in it Judge LOGAN's word is law, he having surrounded himself with a set of creatures who never hesitate to execute his bidding. His past history is in keeping with his present calling. Before the war he was noted for the brutal severity with which he beat his negro slaves, some of them wandering for years in the swamps to escape his fury as well as being killed. And yet this slave-driver has succeeded in making these very negroes his tools to further his designs. In the beginning of the war, he was a fire-eater and gave of his means to equip the Confederate soldiers. His secession proclivities continued until after HOLDEN's appointment as provisional Governor of North Carolina, when he suddenly became a Union man, and set about persecuting all men who did not imbibe his radical ideas of things.

These are but fair samples of the men who stir up disquietudes in the South, and manufacture startling outrages. They know that the people in their sober senses will turn them out of office and put better men in their places, and their only hope to continue in power, is to have military rule continued over the South. With peace comes retribution for their crimes, and they try to stave off the evil day or wholly avoid it, by reducing the South to a military serfdom.

### PROTEST.

Every citizen who is liable to pay an income tax, and has not yet made his return, should accompany it with a protest, in which case, should the law be declared unconstitutional, which it is, he can recover the amount paid. Following is the form used in several localities, and by some in this city. It covers the entire ground:

The within return of income is made under protest and objection, that the laws under which authority is claimed for requiring the same to be made and for collecting the tax on the amount so returned, are invalid, unconstitutional and void, and in making said return I do not waive, but expressly reserve the right to take any proceedings for the purpose of testing the validity and constitutionality of said laws, and the authority of the United States Assessor to require said return to be made, and of the United States Collector to collect said tax, and said right shall not be in any way affected by such return.

[Signed] ——
Pittsburgh, 1871.

MRS. TORPEY and her husband conspired to rob a London jeweller, with the aid of chloroform and straps, the lady applying the anæsthetic while the gentleman seized the diamonds. Mr. TORPEY escaped to the Continent with about £2,500 worth of plunder, and his wife, being tried for her share of the offense, was acquitted on the extraordinary ground that she acted under the compulsion of her husband. The case was not allowed, however, to rest here. Detective SHORE watched this representative of "the subject sex" from the moment she left the court, and in the course of a few weeks he was rewarded by the discovery that she had gone into deep mourning and dyed her flaxen tresses a raven black. Thus disguised she proceeded one day to a house in the busiest part of London, and Detective SHORE took the liberty of following her unannounced into the parlor, where Mr. TORPEY himself was found, with a fraction of the missing jewels in his pocket. Justice, defrauded of a victim in the acquittal of the wife, will perhaps satisfy itself with the imposition of a double penalty on the husband. That seems indeed but a logical consequence of the former verdict; for if Mrs. TORPEY was not legally guilty of her half of the drugging and robbing, the compelling male TORPEY is clearly accountable for both her half and his own.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

**SENATE.**

HARRISBURG, May 2, 1871.

**School Bonds of Lawrence District.**

The bill relative to bonds issued by the Lawrence School District, Pittsburgh, passed.

**Steam Ferry at Soho.**

The bill from the House establishing the Soho and Ormsby Steam Ferry over the Monongahela passed.

**The Park Bill.**

The Pittsburgh Public Park bill was objected off. This was the old Senate bill.

**Bills Passed.**

The following bills passed.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Driving Park Association.

Incorporating the Artezan's Institute of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway.

Vacating a portion of North street, Pittsburgh.

**Term of Supreme Court.**

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill changing the term of Supreme Court in the Western District.

**HOUSE.**

**Loan Bank Bill.**

An amendment from the Senate to the Pittsburgh Loan Bank bill was concurred in.

**Final Adjournment.**

Mr. MANN moved the consideration of the joint resolution for final adjournment. Lost—yeas 34, nays 52.

**Regulating Bituminous Coal.**

Mr. HUMPHREY'S bill regulating screens, weight and measure of bituminous coal passed with Tioga, Elk, Cambria, Centre, Bradford, Sullivan, Jefferson, Armstrong, Huntingdon, McKean, Butler, Greene, Somerset, Bedford, Venango, Warren, Lycoming, Indiana and Dauphin counties stricken out.

**Railway Crossing.**

The bill prohibiting crossing at the grade of the Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley, Western Pennsylvania and other through routes, was discussed for several hours, Messrs White and Kerr opposing and finally voted down, yeas 37 nays 52.

**Term of Supreme Court.**

The bill charging the term of the supreme court in western and northern districts, having been returned on request from the Government.

Mr. ROBB amended by providing the first Monday in October as the time of meeting in the western district, the term to last eight weeks and bill again passed.

**House Bills.**

The following House bills passed:

Extending the Pittsburgh Vehicle License Law to St. Clair borough.

Authorizing the authorities of St. Clair borough to grade, pave and macademize the streets, lanes and alleys; construct sewers and assess the expense thereof.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in Monongahela City and Carrol township, Washington county, and Forward township, Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Carrolltown and Ebensburg Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Plate Glass Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Teutonia Insurance Company of Allegheny City.

Incorporating the People's Cemetery of Western Pennsylvania.

**Bituminous Coal Regions.**

Mr. REINOEHL objected to Mr. Humphre's bill for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous coal mines.

The bill incorporating Hilldale borough, Allegheny, was negatived.

Mr. ROBB had the bill preventing adulteration in drugs and medicinal compounds and providing for the appointment of a drug inspector in Allegheny county killed.

The incorporating consolidated gas company bill passed finally.

The dead lock is ended and the Senate is now passing the House private bills.

S.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1871.

**SENATE.**

**Bills Passed.**

The following House bills passed:

Authorizing the transfer of the rights of the Pittsburgh Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike to Pittsburgh.

Relative to roads in Elizabeth township.

Vacating a portion of Franklin street, Pittsburgh.

Relative to stay of execution in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the commissioners for the removal of remains from the old Methodist burying ground, Pittsburgh, to borrow money.

Supplement for the Ormsby bridge company.

Incorporating the National Metre Company of Pittsburgh.

Relative to the expiration of the term of the Controller of Allegheny county.

The bill originating in the Senate authorizing the grading of West End Avenue passed.

**P., V. & C. R. R.**

Mr. PURMAN introduced a bill authorizing the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company to acquire property for the construction of a railway.

**Beaver Agricultural Association.**

Mr. RUTAN—One extending the sixth, and seventh sections of the act incorporating the Pittsburgh Driving Park Association, and the ninth section of the act incorporating the New Castle Park Association to the Beaver County Agricultural Society.

**Bills Passed.**

Following House bills passed:

Incorporating the Beaver Printing Company.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Duquesne Passenger Railway.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway.

Incorporating the Conemaugh and Susquehanna Railway.

The following Senate bills passed:

Incorporating the Coke Gas Company of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to take possession of the Old Monongahela Road.

Authorizing the Chartiers Cemetery Company to purchase additional land.

**Troy Hill Inclined Plane.**

Mr. GRAHAM had the bill incorporating the Troy Hill Inclined Plane Company, passed this evening, re-considered and defeated. It embraced his name without his consent.

**HOUSE.**

**Beaver County Law Library.**

MR. SHURLOCK introduced and had passed a bill repealing the act passed this session creating a law library in Beaver county, stating that this act was passed against his earnest protestations at the instance of the Beaver county bar, and the earnest solicitation of Senator Rutan, but now the general sentiment of his constituents, demanded its repeal.

**Final Adjournment.**

Resolutions being in order, Mr. JOHNSTON introduced one for final adjournment on May sixteenth, which being concurrent, was under the rules laid over.

**Independence Centennial.**

Mr. ELLIS—One for three additional members from each House on the Committee to confer with other States on the Centennial celebration, which passed.

**State Conventions.**

Resolutions granting the use of the hall of the House to the Democratic State Convention, on the 24th, and to the Republican State Convention, on the 17th, passed.

**Final Adjournment Again.**

Mr. WHITE moved to consider the joint resolution for final adjournment on the 10th inst., which was lost—yeas, 55; nays, 36, it requiring two-thirds to suspend the orders.

After other resolutions and business. Mr. SCHNATTERLY, Democrat, obtained unanimous consent to introduce a concurrent resolution adjourning the House from next week till Thursday evening, May 18th, which, he explained, was to accommodate the Grand Encampment of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, to whom the House some time ago granted the use of the hall on the 16th, 17th and 18th insts for their annual meeting.

This opened the door to amendments, of which Mr. STRANG (Rep.) took advantage. He moved as a substitute that when the legislature adjourn on May 16th, it be *sine die*.

This placed the question in the control of the majority, where the Republicans wanted it.

Messrs. SCHNATTERLY, HALL and ELLIS (Dems.) pronounced this an unworthy trick, by which to place the question of final adjournment in the hands of the Governor.

Mr. BOILEAU (Dem.) moved indefinite postponement, which, after a lengthy and excited discussion, was disagreed to—yeas 40, all Democrats; nays 54, all Republicans.

Mr. STEELE, (Democrat) offered an amendment substituting the adjournment from Friday noon till Monday evening.

Mr. STRANG then called the previous question, under the operation of which Mr. Steele's amendment was voted down by a party vote, and Mr. Strang's amendment for final adjournment on May 16th passed almost unanimously—yeas 95, nays 3, viz: Messrs. Barlemar, Ellis and Skinner Democrats.

The concurrent resolution then went to the Senate as amended by Mr. Strang.

**The Schoeppe Case.**

The bill requiring the Superior Court to review the law and evidence in Paul Schoeppe's case was reported negatively.

**Bills Passed.**

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up the House bill, authorizing the South Pittsburgh school district to borrow forty thousand dollars. Passed with an amendment reducing the amount to thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. KERR called up the Senate bill authorizing the Washington school district, of Pittsburgh, to levy a special tax. Passed.

Mr. SHURLOCK called up the Senate bill, authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain church property in New Brighton. Passed.

**Negatived.**

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in Braddock's borough, was reported negatively.

**Clams and Oysters.**

The bill relating to the sale of clams and oysters was amended in committee confining it to Philadelphia, and by compelling non-residents only to take out license, and passed.

## CONNECTICUT.

**Meeting of the Legislature—Committee Appointed to Investigate Alleged Inaccuracies in Election Returns.**

HARTFORD, CONN., May 3.—The Legislature convened to-day. The House choose Hon. E. H. Bugher of Killingly, Speaker, and B. A. Haugh of Danbury and G. H. Cowell of Waterbury, Clerks—all Republicans. A Joint Committee on the canvass of votes for State officers was raised to whom was referred the report of the Board of Canvassers and the petitions of the presiding officers of town meetings in New Haven, Enfield and Cheshire, praying that the evident errors in the returns from those towns be corrected.

In the House a debate arose on a resolution giving the committee power to send for persons and papers, in order to fully investigate the facts about these returns claimed to be erroneous. The Democrats opposed granting such power, claiming it to be unconstitutional. The power will probably be granted and the Legislature adjourn until next week to give the Committee time for its investigation, and to report who have received a majority of votes cast for Governor and other offices not yet declared elected.

LATER—The House was occupied through the afternoon to-day in discussing the resolution giving the Committee on the Canvass of votes for Governor and State officers power to send for persons and papers, and to open sealed ballot boxes where protests and petitions claim there are errors in the returns. The Democrats offered an amendment referring the subject to the Judiciary Committee and to the Supreme Court. The amendments were voted down and the resolution passed giving the Committee the above power; also, empowering them to sit during recess and to hold sessions at such places in the State as they shall deem expedient. Both houses have adjourned till Wednesday, May 10. Meaawhile, the Committee will examine into the alleged errors in New Haven, Enfield and Cheshire, and report who has actually received the majority of the votes cast for Governor. If no one has a majority of votes cast the Legislature will elect on Wednesday by ballot. If, after ascertaining the facts in the above places, it shall appear that either of the candidates have a majority, that candidate will be declared by resolution to be elected. The usual inaugural parade will probably occur on Thursday, of next week.

## THE KUKLUX.

**A Gang of Ruffians Destroy the Ballot-Box at Greenbush, N. Y.**

ALBANY, May 3.—The Chartier election was held at Greenbush yesterday, and after the closing of the polls, a gang of ruffians made an attack on the inspectors, seized upon the ballot-box and smashed it. A terrible fight ensued in which the attacking party suffered severely. Notwithstanding the destruction of the ballot-box, the inspectors proceeded to declare the result of the election in favor of the Citizens' ticket.

# FOREIGN.

## FRANCE.

**Issy, Montrouge and Vanvres Expected Soon to Fall—Cluseret's Successor Inspires Fear—Traitors in the Commune—No Quarter.**

NEW YORK, May 3.—A dispatch, dated Versailles, Tuesday evening, says that after hoisting a white flag on Issy the insurgents hauled it down. They will soon surrender. The same fate will soon befall Montrouge and Vanvres.

Rossel is much more dreaded by the Versailes commanders than was Cluseret. He is regarded as a much better officer.

At Point Dujour the insurgents tried to erect a citadel, but Valerien threw six forty pound shells a minute and totally destroyed the work.

Spies report thirty thousand Nationals ready to support the Versailles troops, but only when they enter Paris.

The anger of the troops against the insurgents is inconceivable. Our troops refuse quarter, and it is useless for an officer to urge merey.

**Gen. Meagy to be Court-Martialed.**

PARIS, May 2—General Meagy is to be tried by court-martial for abandoning Issy.

The Versailles batteries at Chatillon, Mendon and Breteuil have been shelling Issy all day.

**Peace Movements—Terrible Fighting at Clamart.**

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times'* Paris special says that efforts for conciliation continue. A number of societies propose to hold a monster peace meeting on Sunday next.

The slaughter in the affair at Clamart was terrible, the fighting was literally hand to hand and fully three hundred of the insurgents were killed by the bayonet.

**Gen. MacMahon not Resigned—Skirmish Before Issy.**

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from Versailles says that the reports that MacMahon has resigned are absolutely false.

PARIS, May 3.—There was an infantry engagement before Fort Issy this morning. The Versaillists were repulsed. The losses were considerable on both sides. Several minor engagements have occurred at Neuilly, where the forces of the Commune and those of the Assembly still hold their old positions. The Commune is silent as to the recent battle at Clamart.

**Imperial Relics to be Destroyed.**

LONDON, May 3.—A Paris dispatch says the in column the Place Vendome is to be demolished on the 8th of May, and that all statues and other vestiges of the monarchical *regime* are to be destroyed on the same day.

**Communists Retreating—Loyalists Pressing Forward—Attack on Fort Ivry Imminent.**

PARIS, May 3, *via* LONDON, May 4, 2 A. M.—The Communists are falling back. The Versailles forces on Tuesday night reoccupied the park of Issy. The village of Issy is almost completely surrounded and its remaining defenders closely pressed.

Shells have fallen on the Rue Vaugirard and several persons have been killed in the open street.

The Versaillists are massing with the apparent intention of making an attack on Fort Ivry.

**Commune Garrison in Vincennes—Terrific Fighting on Tuesday.**

PARIS, May 3.—The Prussians, having demanded a strict execution of the terms of capitulation, the Paris Commune have been obliged to reduce their garrison in Fort Vincennes to [illegible]. An intermittent cannonade has been going on all day from Neuilly and Gennevilliers.

The batteries at Portes Maillot and Des Ternes are silent. The Nationals are engaged in making repairs. There is a heavy cannonade from the Versailles batteries on the south, especially against Vanvres Les Moullineaux and the park of Issy were alternately taken and retaken on Tuesday. The Versailles troops finally triumphed and now hold both places again. The Communists were twice panic-stricken during the day and rallied with difficulty.

## NEW ORLEANS.

**Sub-Treasury Robbed—An Employee the Supposed Thief—Terrific Hurricane—Severe Damage to Steamboats.**

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—The Sub-Treasury located in the old mint building has been robbed of between $5,000 and $8,000. One of the employees is supposed to be the thief. The police are on his track.

Last evening a violent storm of wind and rain passed over this city. On the river fifty miles above, the storm struck the steamer Pargond, carrying off her chimney, and staving her larboard, hurricane roof and boiler deck. The Enterprise, five miles below Plainnemisne, lost her chimneys. They report having passed four boats lying in the bank with chimneys gone. The Leonidas, for Cincinnati, twelve miles above Baton Rouge, lost her chimneys, escape pipe and wheel house. The Kellogg and Pike lost their chimneys. Other disasters are probable. The oldest river men say they never witnessed such a violent storm.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1871.

**Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours**

The barometer continues to fall slowly on the Pacific Coast, with brisk southwesterly winds. The lowest pressure is now in southern Indiana. The barometer has risen slowly on the Upper Lakes and extreme Eastern States. It has varied somewhat in the Middle and Southern States, but is now falling. The temperature has fallen very decidedly from Iowa southward to the Gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic. It has risen in the South Atlantic, with increasing southwest winds. Brisk and high northeast winds have prevailed during the day on all the lakes.

**Probabilities.**

It is probable that the storm will continue on the lakes, followed on Thursday on the upper lakes by increasing winds and clearing up weather. Cloudy and rainy weather is probable for the Atlantic Coast. Fresh northwesterly winds will probably be experienced in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

HANANA, May 3.—Col. Canizal, in an encounter with the insurgents in the district of Colero, killed eight and made fourteen prisoners. The loss of troops under Canizal is not stated. The family of the insurgent chief, Camilo Sanchez, surrendered at Sancto Espiritu on the 1st. The Spanish guerrilla Orden surprised a camp of fifty insurgents near Pajas and killed a few, capturing clothing and other effects, and destroying the encampment.

# REV. CHENEY.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Ecclesiastical Court for the trial of Rev. Charles Cheney assembled at the Episcopal Cathedral this morning. It will be remembered that the defendant is now under suspension from his ministerial functions because of the omission of the word "regenerate" from the baptismal service, and that the present court assembles at the call of the bishop to try Mr. Cheney for alleged conspiracy and disregard of the sentence found by the former court and promulgated by the bishop.

The presentment was read by Judge Otis of the counsel for prosecution.

Mr. Melville Fuller announced that Messrs. George W. Thompson and M. B. Rich and himself appeared for respondent and read a paper objecting to the jurisdiction of the court. The paper reviewed the former proceedings and contended that they and the sentence were void because conducted by a tribunal of four instead of five Presbyters. It is asserted and pronounced that this was but a proceeding for contempt, and that it was unheard of for one court to assume jurisdiction to punish any contempt committed against the proceedings of another, and that the Bishop could not punish because limited in that regard by Diocesan law. It adverted to the inconsistency of the Ecclesiastical system of the church in this country, which permitted a Presbyter to be punished in one diocese for what was not an offense in another, yet made all sentences binding everywhere. A general objection was entered to the jurisdiction of the Court to try, reserving, however, all the jurisdictional rights of a respondent, and not entering his appearance for any other purpose.

Judge Otis claimed that the paper submitted by Mr. Fuller could not be entertained, there being no appearance upon the part of the respondent, and no qualified appearance could be taken.

Mr. S. Corning Judd, of the counsel for the prosecution, called attention to the fact that Mr. Fuller and his associates were not present upon any written request from Mr. Cheney; he wished the gentlemen to avow their authority, and then to enter an unqualified appearance or to make none at all.

Mr. Fuller declined to add to or change in any respect the paper presented.

The Court decided that as it was not apparent that the gentlemen who presented the paper were advocates and proctors appearing at the request of the respondent, the paper would not be received.

Mr. Fuller then retired from the room.

Judge Otis then read the citation. Mr. Cheney's name was thrice called without response from either of the reverend gentlemen or any representative.

A plea of guilty was then entered as proposed by the Canon, the trial then proceeded on affirmative testamony. Evidence was offered that Mr. Cheney, since the sentence of suspension had been passed upon him, had officiated as a Priest of the Episcopal Church, and had administered the sacrament of baptism and the Lord's supper.

Messrs. Otis and Judd made an argument for the prosecution that Mr. Cheney was guilty of contumacy and should be degraded from the Priesthood.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning, when, in all probability, a decision will be rendered.

## THE FIRE FIEND.

**At Wilkesbarre, Pa.**

WILKESBARRE, May 3.—An alarming fire occurred here last night, at one time threatening the well-known Valley House. It began about fifteen minutes after ten o'clock, in a stable in the rear of the hotel. The fire destroyed a dozen or so stables and outbuildings, and several times the hotel roof and offices were on fire, but by great exertions the conflagration was prevented from spreading.

**At Reading, Pa.**

READING, Pa., May 3.—The extensive machine shop and a portion of the tube works of Seybert, McManus & Co., in this city, were destroyed by fire last night, the fire originating about ten o'clock P. M., from one of the lap-welding furnaces. Besides the machinery a large quantity of tubes and flues in process of finishing were destroyed or damaged. About one hundred feet on one side of the walls of the machine shop fell in. The losses are heavy and will probably reach $70,000 or $100,000; mostly covered by insurance.

**At Plymouth, O.**

PLYMOUTH, May 3.—A fire occurred here last night which totally destroyed the American Hotel and the stables belonging thereto, the grocery store of J. Street, and the large frame building containing the grocery stores of Reed Clark and John Wetz, and the Masonic Hall, and considerably damaged the brick store of F. Pontner, and the banking house of R. McDonough. The total loss is about eighteen thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance in the following named companies: Home, of New York; Home, of Columbus; Phœnix, of Hartford; Sun and Teutonia, of Cleveland; Knox county Mutual, of Mt. Vernon, and Glenn's Falls, of Glenn's Falls, New York.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

## KENTUCKY.

**P. H. Leslie Nominated as the Democratic Standard Bearer in the Gubernatorial Campaign.**

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—The *Commercial's* Frankfort special says: The Democratic Convention on the sixth ballot nominated for Governor P. H. Leslie, of this city, the present acting Governor, by a vote of 668 to 432 for J. Proctor Knott. The latter made a brief speech in response, pledging his heart to the Democracy.

## OMAHA.

**Attempted Suicide—Arrest of a Suspected Murderer—Election for Members of the Constitutional Convention.**

OWAHA, Mey 3.—Carrie Clinton, who is in jail self-accused of the murder of Daniel Hedden in a house of ill-fame, attempted suicide in jail yesterday with a pistol she had stolen from the pocket of the jailor.

A man is under arrest here suspected of being Tracy, the murderer of Gray, a St. Louis merchant.

The members of the Constitutional Convention were elected yesterday throughout the State. There was but little political contest, as the candidates were mostly joint nominees. The convention meets in Lincoln no the first Monday in June.

COMPLAINTS are rife in all sections about horse thieves.

# PEACE!

## THE GERMAN JUBILEE.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

**Imposing Demonstration—Gala Day for Our Fritz—Nine Thousand Enthusiastic Teutons in Line—Fifteen Thousand Spectators—Delegations, Bands, and Music—Afternoon Programme—Pic-Nic at Friendship Grove—Bivouac of the Processionists, Speeches, Songs, &c., &c.**

According to announcement the Grand German Jubilee, to celebrate the peace between Germany and France, came off yesterday and more than realized the anticipations of its most enthusiastic friends. The turnout was essentially and characteristically German, and was an immense affair. There side by side were the blue eyed blonde Teuton from the heath of Lunenburg—the sturdy Saxon—the dogged Mechlenburger—the slow, phlegmatic Holsteiner from the shores of the Baltic—the swarthy Teuton from the Swabian Hills, from the Tyrol, from Bohemia and the Julian Alps down to the gleaming waters of the Adriatic—the Westphalian from the Rhine provinces, the battle ground of Teuton and Gaul since Cæsar's days—blonde Brunswickers, whose progenitors have given sovereigns to that empire on which the sun never sets—the slow, oval faced sons of Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt—the fierce, swarthy, disdainful looking Brandenburger—Yankee Teutons, native and to the manor born—all animated with one idea, and sentiment, and feeling—PEACE—peace, the white winged guardian goddess of men and nations.

The day was all that could be desired, a slight breeze molifying the rays of the sun, and rendering pedestrianism pleasant. Long before the hour announced for the forming of the procession, Fifth avenue and all the leading thoroughfares in the centre of the city were crowded with men, women and children, anxiously awaiting the starting of the procession. Nine o'clock was the hour announced for the starting but it was ten minutes past ten before the head of the column moved from Water street.

The route was as follows: From Water street to Market; Market to Fifth avenue; Fifth avenue to Smithfield; Smithfield to Liberty; Liberty to Sixth; Sixth to Suspension Bridge; over bridge to Federal street; Federal to Ohio; Ohio to Union avenue; Union avenue to Montgomery avenue; Montgomery avenue to Federal street; Federal to North avenue; North avenue to Second; Second to Chestnut; Chestnut to Ohio; Ohio to Cedar avenue; Cedar avenue to Lacock; Lacock to Federal; Federal to Suspension bridge; over bridge to Sixth; Sixth to Penn; Penn to Butler; Butler to Forty-fourth, and along Forty-fourth to Friendship Grove.

Mr. John Siefferth was Chief Marshal of the procession, and N. Raiber, assistant to the Chief Marshal. The following is a list of the

Aids-de-camps:—G. Ludwig, G. C. Richter, P. R. Rohrbacker, E. Groetzingerf W. Havekotte, Oswald Heckman, E. Wortheimher, P. Kramer, Christian Hans, P. Spreyer, Peter Dressler, O. Shellhardt, Henry Schild, J. J. Heckman, F. Andriessen.

The Chief Marshal of the procession wore a red sash, the Division Marshals blue sashes, and Aids white sashes.

Heralding the procession came a stalwart silver helmeted worrior, in the full panoply of war, eye glaring, and visage fierce, and clad with armor and capped with the steel turreted Macedonean hat, such as Alexander wore when he wept because he had no new worlds to conquer.

A few Marshal's, Aids, with white satin sashes, followed. Next came a detachment of one hundred policemen, under the command of Lieutenant Jones; then the Chief Marshal and his aids in the following order:

Chief Marshal, John Seiferth. assistant Marshal, N. Raiber; Aid-de-camps—G. Ludwig, C. J. Richter, P. R. Rohrbacker, E. Groetzinger, W. Havekotte, Oswald Heckman, E. Wortheimer, P. Kramer, Christian Hans, P. Sprey, Peter Dressler, O. Shellhardt, Henry Schild, J. J. Heckman, F. Andriessen.

Following the staff came the

ARCHES, INSCRIPTIONS, &c.

All along the route of the procession the dwellings, stores, &c., were decorated with flags, streamers and mottos appropriate for the occasion. The principle arch on the route is cor. Fifth avenue and Wood street, running across from the First National Bank Building to Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s Clothing House. The arch is modeled somewhat on the arch of Constantine at Rome, but more nearly resembles the arch of Trajan at Benevento, or the L'Arc de Triumphe De' Etoile which short with the thunder shouts of victory from the conquering Tuetons, and which heard the clarion peans of triumph after Jena, and Austerlitz. On the faces of the arch are tablets representing Preussen, Brausberg, Hamburg, Weimar, Bavaria, Bradenberg, Würtemberg, Gotha, &c., representing the constituent parts of the new Germanic Empire. On the inside of the base of the arch facing each other are two white tablets, one bearing the inscription "Lothringen" and she other "Elsass," the conquered provinces of dismembered France.

The inscription on the face of the arch is "Loyal and True is the Sentinel on the Rhine." On the cap of the arch is the year "1871." On the reverse of the arch is the inscription: "Rejoice and Love the Fatherland." On the left hand side resting on the base of the arch stands the Goddess of Liberty with stars in her balmoral, and stripped drapery for the breast, holding in one hand a "Union Jack," and in the other a wreath of laurel for the brow of the victor. On the right hand resting on the base stands a grim-visaged, mail-clad figure of "Victory." In her right hand she grasps the golden sword of Barbarossa, her left resting on a massive shield on which is emblazoned the black eagle of Hohenzollern—the royal house of Prussia, overhangs the red, white and black flag of the Germanic Empire. On her head is a garland the reward of victory.

At Messrs. Myran & Siedle's is a portrait gallery representing Bismarck, Kaiser Wilhelm and Moltke, as officers of the Peace Insurance Company. Above this is the inscription "The Peace of Europe Insured, Capital Stock 1,200,000 Warriors." Beneath this a picture of a lady resembling the Queen of Sheba, seated on a rock, in her hand a sword, and in the background of the picture

"Ships go sheeting by
To the haven under the hill."

And Baronial castle on inaccessable heights with "isles of cloudland in a sunset sea" in the extreme background, and underneath a stanza, beginning "While the watch on the Rhine kept ticking" &c.

Most of the leading business houses on Fifth avenue were festooned with bunting in honor of the occasion.

AFTE MARCHING

over the designated route the procession passed out Penn streeet towards "Friendship Grove" where the pic-nic &c., was to be held. All along the route the processionists were greeted with the most enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude.

On arriving at the grove the immense multitude "bivouked" and then proceeded to enjoy themselves. The festivities opened with a firing of a salute by a battery of four parrott guns sent from the Arsenal, and the singing of the song: "What is the German Fatherland," after which Mr. C. F. Baur delivered the opening address in German.

This was followed by Mr. Luedicke in a festive speeech in German. The only English speech delivered on the occasion was an abie address by Leopold Bechert, Esq., who spoke as follows:

The battle-cry is hushed; the war drum has ceased to roll, and peace again reigns throughout Germany—the land of our birth, the land of our ancestors. The heroes and battle-scarred veterans of Weissenburg, Gravelotte, Sedan, Metz and Paris, are returning to their homes, firesides and families, to resume their peaceful avocations, and to enjoy the blessings it is to be hoped of an enduring peace—one of Heaven's noblest and most precious gifts. The triumphal arch under which we passed erected on our Broadway reminds us forcibly of the returning soldiers. And we, to-day, rejoice with them, in this, our jubilee, and whilst we commingle our voices—the outward sign of inward emotion—and in unison join in thanksgiving, what must be the joy, *real joy*, of the veteran soldier, who left his home in defence of the Fatherland, and who passed through many a stern battle, where the Mitralleuse and Chassepot by thousands thinned the ranks of his brave comrades, and in heaps were piled the slain—upon returning to his home in safety to meet and greet again his father, his mother, his brothers, his sisters, his wife, his children, in a fond embrace and be welcomed there, as *they* alone *can* welcome—where heart to heart in responsive echo beats.

The unification of Germany is complete, cemented with the blood of her sons, whose bones mingle with the dust of France. This war more than all else has brought about a speedy union, which to Germany is well worth the price she has paid, for to enjoy and drink deep of the cup of bitterness.

Less than a century ago Germany lay prostrate, bleeding at every pore—scattered in her members, and in her strength—to-day she stands united, an apt illustration of the motto: "United we stand, divided we fall." A new era has dawned upon Germany. She is strong and invincible, and with a just pride takes her rank as one of the first powers of Europe. Her borders have been enlarged and are well protected by fortresses; but her real strength is to be found in the thrift and intelligence of her people; and by a continuance of her through military organization, and an increased dissemination of educational advantages, Germany will grow in strength and greatness.

This is a feast of joy and thanksgiving of good will and fellowship. The olive branch of peace is freely extended to friend and foe. "A brave man's heart melts with pity when his bitterest foe lies bleeding and defenceless at his feet." And it is to be lamented that internal strife disturbs the peace of France, for she possesses the elements of a great nation. When domestic trials and troubles have ended, she with new life will come forth purified and elevated, and no people will rejoice more heartily at her increasing prosperity than the Germans.

As we, the living, this day rejoice, let us not forget the heroic dead, whose bones now lie mouldering on the battle-field. Although they are no more among the living, the spirit of their brave deeds will live in the heart of you and I, disseminated like the showers of heaven upon the plains.

While we sympathized with our brethren, believing their cause to be just and right, and extended to them what aid we could, we were not unmindful of our duty towards the country of our adoption, the land of the free, the home of the brave.

This, to us, is a gala day, in commemoration of the marvellous achievements of our countrymen beyond the acean, who have nobly battled for their honor and their homes, and we humbly thank the God of mercies for crowning the arms of Germany with victory. And especially do we rejoice this day at the termination of a bloody and devastating war, which has been brought to an honorable close; and whilst we rejoice in the peace of Germany, we cannot but sympathize with France in her misfortunes. May she too become united in the bonds of brotherly love, combining unity with liberty. Then internal strife will cease, and side by side Germany and France will rise in properous growth and live in peace.

After this the German societies sang a German hymn, "Praise the Almighty's power."

The vast concourse the roamed about at leisure, enjoying themselves, as they pleased.

We observed the "Chinaman" who was in the procession endeavoring to get some chowder on the cheap. "He no money hab got allee time" and he told them that all the money he had "he could putee in him eye." He indulged in the fluid a little and was pretty much under the influence of "too tree drinkum lum" at last accounts. Everybody was indulging in sandwitches and "zwei lager," but no one got particularly "mellow." Indeed the whole procesion was characterized by the utmost soberness and decorum. Rhine wine flowed freely but "nobody hurt." On the trees were tacked up cards inscribed:

WEIN KARTE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Diedesfelder, per glas | 10c |
| Forster Traminer, per bot | $1 00 |
| Neersteiner " " | 1 50 |

At the dinner table the "blondes" and the "blue coats," the "Grays" and "Grossmuthers," chawed their chowder together, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." On the ground were seated hundreds of hungry Teutons, regaling themselves with pea sausages, pretzels, beer, wine and other creature comforts. Shooting galleries, shocking machines, and flying horses whiled away the fleeting hours, and as the shadows of evening gathered, the vast assemblage, probably not less than twenty thousand, returned to their homes. In the words of the sweetest minstrel of all time:

"Bless the meeting and the spot,
For once was every care forgot,
Let gentle peace assert her power,
And kind affection rule the hour."

**Sheep Shearing.**

At a late meeting of the Wool Grower's Association the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hold our annual shearing at the house of Isaac Rankin, Washington avenue, on Thursday, May 18th.

Resolved, That we cordially invite manufacturers, agents and dealers to exhibit on the grounds their latest improvements in agricultural or labor-saving implements.

**For Diseases**

of the skin, such as Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, &c., use Dr. Hale's Temperance Bitters, *free from alcohol*. eow-tf

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

# THE LYCEUM.

## "ORATORS AND ORATORY"

### Lecture by Dan'l. Dougherty Esq.

**Large Assemblage at Library Hall—Orators, Ancient and Modern—Stage Scenes—Dramatic Powers of the Lecturer, &c., &c.**

Last evening one of the largest audiences of the entire course assembled at Library Hall to listen to Daniel Dougherty's discourse on "Orators and Oratory." Benjamin West says in one of his lectures that "none but an artist can truly describe an artist." In a similar sense we may say that "none but an orator can truly describe an orator." With the exception, perhaps, of Wendell Phillips, Mr. Dougherty is one of the most finished orators and elocutionists on the American Forum. While listening to the musical cadence of his sentences, his splendid rhetoric, his glowing periods, fervid fancy and his magnetic mastery of pathos and passion, we feel the truth of that line of Euripides.

"The gates that steel exclude resistless eloquence shall enter."

Mr. D. does not regard an orator as the highest and most useful type of genius. It is the divine spark, the "mens divinor," as Cicero calls it, inspiring to constancy, to faith, to deeds of daring, to patriotism.

It is the vanguard of conscience—of principles—of truth. No names shine out the pages of history with more immortal lustre than the orators of ancient and modern times. The perfect orator is one who can move his audience to *immediate* action, and this is the primal test of the great orator. Some prefer the thinking orator—some the debater—some the scholarly discourser, and others the fluent declaimer of flowing sentences. The orator—I mean, of course, the master—is rare indeed. There are very few in the world. England has had but four real orators. The number in America may be counted on one's finger ends. He is, in the words of Tully, "born, not made." The orator ought to be as in the days of Greece and Rome, an accomplished scholar, master of all the learning of the day. Mr. D. places the whole merit oratory in delivery. But delivery is not all. One may be an effective speaker with a pleasing delivery, and yet be very far from being an orator. Demosthenes calls *action, action, action*, the three great requisites. I prefer the definition of Bulwer who says it consists in "acting, acting, acting." Cicero says the perfect orator ought to have the acuteness of a logician, the diction and fancy of a poet, the action of a player, the voice of a tragedian—all his faculties in the highest perfection. He should possess what, I shall call for want of a more expressive phrase—magnetic power—power to thrill—to charm—to mould—to make the auditory forget themselves to steal their senses—to captivate their hearts. This is the power the Macedonian Phillip feared more than the mailed hosts, of Asia. This was the power with which the trumpet tones of Chatham swayed the destinies of England, and the forest born Demosthenes, Patrick Henry, made the echoes ring for Independence. Demosthenes failed—Sheridan failed—but they had the inward glow—the Divine force, and finally triumphed over all obstacles. It requires a peculiar combination of faculties. Not alone the reason is to be addressed, but the feelings, and sympathies, and passion also. Here the heart is mightier than the head. Then again what is suitable for one occasion is not for another. One who would be mighty on the hustings, would be wholly out of place in the Senate Hall. The orator ought to be a man of character; and sincerity is a prime essential. The lecturer thought that the best speeches that were ever delivered were extemporaneous, and have never been preserved. Pitt said he would rather have one sentence from Bolingbroke than all the treasures of the ancient world. A written speech can never have the effect of an extemporaneous one. He sometimes elaborated all his "hits" in advance, but left the filling in or the inspiration of the moment. So of Curran. And now ladies and gentlemen, I will relieve the monotary of these dry details by a story. It is of an honest Lawyer in New York. (Laughter.) In his inimitable way he described the maiden speech of the New York legal limb. He began: Mr. Ch-chai-chairman—I—I ri-rise to-to congratulate this hi-highly res-pectable a-ass-em-emblage on this hi-highly interesting oc-oc-ca-casion. No, I mean mel-ancholy occasion. The ba-bar of the city of New Yo-York have lost one of their most fin-finished fi-fi-financiers. I allude of course to that ch-chris-christain gen-gentle-gentleman, Alexander Hamilton, and that gal-gallant soldier and sta-statesman A-Aaron Burr. (Laughter.)

The lecturer told a luminous story of the good old days when he was a Democrat, and how he came to be classified among them "and others."

These were generally the nameless and aspiring young attorneys of the day who filled in the oratorical gaps at the big meetings when the heavy guns failed to come to time and were too heavy. The lecturer next contrasted the brilliant galaxy of statesmen of the reign of George III. with the small calibre of the law makers of the reign of Victoria. His acting of the mannerism of Disraeli was a delicate and delicious bit of portraiture and "Dizzy's hiccups," and address to-to-to the right Hon Honorable Baron in a way that elicited roars of laughter. Lord Stanley was taken off with fine effect: I desire to l-a-y before th-is hou-se th-is bi-ll. [Roars of laughter.] And Lord John Russell with: My Lo-rds, was effectually travestied. All that is wanted in Parliament is sense, and I desire to say that everything is discussed there with good sense and pre-eminent ability. The lecturer thought that John Bright like O'Connell was better on the hustings than in the Parliament Hall. His description of the magnificent passage of Curran's where he says "no matter under what sun a man may have been born, no matter in what disastrous battle his liberties may have been cloven down the moment his feet touch the sacred soil of Britain, the slave and the chain sink together—his bonds burst asunder, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the genius of Universal Emancipation.

The widest field for oratory, said the lecturer, is the pulpit. The orator here is always sure of an audience—he has time to prepare—he can choose his audience; he is not interrupted; he has all the advantages on his side. Yet strange as it may seem, an orator in the pulpit is a rare thing. A minister once askd Garrick toe explain this. The greatest actor that ever trod the boards of Drury Lane, theatre replied: We act fiction as if it was truth; you act truth as if it was fiction. (Applause.) The lecturer denounced the Dundreary drawl of the sensational sermonizer of the day, who choses for his theme: "The Last Murder," "The Latest Seduction," "The Political Situation," &c. The lecturer paid some left handed compliments to the Gospellers who divided their discourses into "Firstly," "Secondly" "Seventhly," and "Lastly." The daily work of the pulpit is not to convince the judgement but to move the heart. The lecturer here drew some vivid and dramatic pictures of subjects within the sphere of the pulpiteer, which held the breathless attention of the immense assemblage. Next to the pulpit the mass meeting is the finest field for oratory. He referred to it particularly with reference to America, the noblest field in the world for its exercise.

But the grand days of oratory are past. There is no longer any independence. Men think, and act, and vote in grooves. In the English Parliament we frequently find that men who were elected with Gladstone vote with the opposition. So in the French Chamber of Deputies. But in the United States Congress this never occurs. From the time the session opens till the last fall of the gavel announces the adjournment *sine die*, each votes and acts within strict party lines, and independence is choked where it is most wanted. If a man happens to act independent, the wire-pullers send somebody else sure to be subservient, and the voters go to the polls and vote without blushing their own infamy. Without independence we should never have heard the "oration on the Crown." Small potatoe politicians bent on their own selfish ends, have usurped the place of statesmen. Money is the whole end and aim of public life until we can say with Goldsmith:

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The power of the orator has been superseded by the power of the printing press, and a new element is introduced into civilization. The spoken words of the orator go out with his breath, while the winged words of the press speed on forever. Let us hope the press will fulfil its mission and not prove recreant to its great trust. Let it disregard the frowns of power, and stand by the rights of man. If it stoop to servile pliancy—if it catch the idle rumor—if it invade the sanctity of the domestic circle—if it draw forth women before the public gaze, then indeed it would br a bane instead be a blessing. But if it stand by justice and right—and reason defend the good public servant—denounce iniquity wherever found—expose corruption, no matter what comes—not timidly neutral—nor sensationally independent in vital matters which concern our lives and liberties—if it do this, then we may not regret that the grand, glorious days of oratory are gone forever.

## LOCAL LEGISLATION.

### Bills Pending at Harrisburg.

Our last batch of printed bills contain the following:

DECLARATORY OF THE LAW RELATING TO RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE CORPORATIONS.

That in all religious and charitable corporations heretofore or hereafter to be incorporated under and by virtue of any general or special law of this Commonwealth all members of said corporations of the age of the age of twenty-one years and upwards male and female married and unmarried, if otherwise qualified, shall have the right to vote at all elections for members or officers of said corporation, unless there shall be express words in the charters of said corporations, prohibiting one or more of said classes of persons from voting at such elections.

The above looks "snakish" and as if it has been framed to meet some special purpose.

TO AUTHORIZE THE SURRENDER OF THE MONONGAHELA TURNPIKE TO THE CITY.

That the city of Pittsburgh is hereby authorized and empowered to take possession of the Monongahela turnpike road as is within the corporate limits, upon the payment to the sequestrator, of such sum of money as may be agreed upon by the Councils and said sequestrator, not less than the sum at which the same was appraised as aforesaid, and subject to the approval of the Court by which said sequestrator was appointed, and upon payment of said sum of money, said sequestrator shall withdraw from all further control of the portion of said road within the corporate limits of said city, and all the rights and franchises of the Monongahela Turnpike Company in and to that portion of said road shall thereafter cease and determine, and the same shall be and become a free, public highway of the city of Pittsburgh, subject to the control of said city, under the laws and ordinances relating to streets and highways therein, *Provided*, That any agreement which shall be made by said city and the sequestrator, shall not be finally consummated by the approval of the Court, until public notice shall have been given by publication in the papers authorized to do the city printing twice in two different weeks, of the same of making the application for the approval aforesaid, at which time all persons interested, may, if they wish, make objection to the same, and if any objection shall be made, said Court shall hear and determine the same as to said Court may seem right and proper.

TO INCORPORATE THE PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

R. M. Snodgrass, James T. Wray, George W. Wilson Joseph A. Butler, George H. Morgan, George A. Kelley, James H. Snodgrass, S. G. Young John S. Robb, James Taylor, Henry Warner and all others who may hereafter associate with them in the manner hereafter prescribed, shall be a corporation by the name of the Plate Glass Insurance Company of Fittsburgh, for the purpose of insuring against loss by breakage of all kinds plate glass in windows, show cases, side cases, mirrors et cetera, and for making all and every insurance appertaining thereto.

The persons named in the first section, shall be tha first directors of the said corporation shall be carried on and conducted at the city of Pittsburgh and such other places as shall be designated by a majority of the directors of said corporation at any regular meeting thereto.

The capital stock of said company shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, with the privilege to increase the same to fifty thousand dollars, the par value of each share of stock being twenty-five dollars each, upon a vote of a majority of said stockholders, at a regular or special meeting having been called for that purpose, that said company shall go into operation when twenty per centum of the whole capital stock shall have been paid in further installments, to be called for when deemed advisible by the Board of Directors.

The remaining sections refer to organization etc.

## THE DEFUNCT PAPER.

**A Sheriff's Sale Scatters its Material to the Four Winds--A Lively Scene--What Was Sold, Who Purchased and the Price Paid--A Book-case Secreted Away--The Sheriff's Deputy Smashing Windows and Bursting Locks--The Judgments Filed--Forty Thousand Dollars Sunk in Three Months.**

Quite a crowd composed mostly of newspaper men and the creditors of the late "Paper," assembled in that office yesterday afternoon, some looking after their claims and others desiring to secure bargains in printing materials. Shortly after two o'clock, Deputy Sheriff W. L. Diehl made his appearance, read over the list of judgments against the concern, amounting to $25,601 01, which included $703 97 of costs. Mr. Diehl then announced that he was ready to proceed with the sale.

He commenced by asking a bid per pound for the agate type, which was started at ten, and sold at thirteen cents—a ruinously low price. Many other articles were bought equally low, and to give the reader a better idea, we will say that the material was but three months in use. The agate type cost eighty-four cents per pound, sold for thirteen cents; the press, $20,000, brought but $12,100; a large brass standing galley was sold for $110, which could not be replaced for less than $350; stands that cost $8 brought $1 15, and so it was with everything excepting the furniture, which was disposed of at fair prices. Following is a list of the articles sold, together with the prices brought and the names of the purchasers:

1,600 Pounds Nonpareil type at 30c per pound—Wm. Ramsey.
800 Pounds Agate type at 13c per pound—Wm. Ramsey.
600 Pounds Brevier type at 21c per pound—T. H. Senior.
Display type at 10c per pound—Wm Ramsey.
3 Double Stands, $1.60 each—*Dispatch*.
17 Double Stands, $1.15 each—THE POST.
10 Pair Cases, $1.00 per pair—*Commercial*.
56 Pair Cases, 50c per pair—Wm. Ramsey.
Large Brass Galley Stand, $110.00—*Dispatch*.
Two 8s Cabinets, $17.00 each—THE POST.
Proof Press, $25.00—T. Telford.
Office Clock, $2.00—*Leader*.
Imposing Stone, $22.00—P. Portiman.
Imposing Stone, $10.00—THE POST.
5 Composing Sticks, 65c each—*Frehrits Freund*.
20 Composing Sticks, 35c—E. Cassidy.
1 Standing Galley, $2.00—A. A. Anderson & Sons.
1 Standing Galley, $1.00—*Leader*.
Lye Pot and Roller, 85c—*Leader*.
Table, $1.50—T. M. Marshall.
Fire Proof Safe, $115 00—Jos. Mitchell.
Counting House Desk, $34 00—J. P. Moore.
1 Yellow Desk, $5 00—*Leader*.
2 Stools, 25c—Mr. Diehl.
1 Table, yellow, $2.00—E. Cassidy.
3 Tables, yellow, $2 25—*Dispatch*.
4 Tables, yellow, $1 25—W. A. Glidenfenny.
1 Desk, $8 00—*Dispatch*.
1 Double Desk, $16 00—W. Ramsey.
1 Lot Hooks, $1 00—*Dispatch*.
1 Lot Files, 25c—J. W. Pittock.
1 Lot Files New paper, $1 00—J. W. Pittock.
1 Desk, walnut, $30 50—*Leader*.
1 Table, walnut, $15 00—*Gazette*.
1 Lot Matting, $8 00—J. P. Moore.
1 Lot Chairs, each, $1—M. T. Boyce.
1 Lot Gas Fixtures, $9 50—Mr. Gray
4 Drop Lights, each, $2 25—*Dispatch*.
3 Inkstands, each, $1 00—B. F. Campbell.
1 Copy Box, $1 10—*Dispatch*.
1 Sign, 25c—THE POST.
1 Walnut table, $14 00—*Gazette*.
2 Walnut chairs, each $3 00—T. M. Marshall.
1 Walnut desk, $30 50—*Dispatch*.
Carpet and oil cloth, $21 00—W. L. Diehl.
1 Frame and calander, 40c—Mr. Gill.
1 Book case, $11 00—Malcolm Hay
Desks and fixtures, $7 00—W. L. Diehl.
4 Cylinder Hoe Press, $12,100—J. H. Senior. Purchased for the Rochester, N. Y. *Democrat*.
Boiler and connections, $90 00—Reisick & Bro.
Engine, $215 00—Hoe & Co. New York.
3 Roller boxes, for lot $5 50—J. H. Senior.
Package cart, $23 50—*Commercial*.
Press room clock, $2 25—THE POST.
2 Folding tables, each, 60c—*Dispatch*.
10 Wetting boards, the lot, $5 25—J. H. Senior.
Slide board, 40c—THE POST.
1 barrel Ink, $24 00—*Dispatch*.
1 Lot whitie paper, $5 25—*Leader*.

At times the bidding was quite spirited especially when O'Neill, of the *Dispatch*, and Thompson, of the *Commercial*, commenced fighting over the go-cart. Dan got in some good licks but he surrendered to Thompson's $23 50, as he did a very elegant walnut table he thought he bought for one dollar, and which was afterwards sold to another party for fifteen.

In proceeding to the "Managing Editor's private room" the officers discovered that a valuable book-case was missing. Search was made and it was finally discovered taken apart in the wash-room. The door was locked and no one appeared to know how the book-case got there. The deputy called for the key which was not forthcoming, so he climed out on the roof, smashed in the window, got into the room and broke open the door. That article brought forty-four dollars.

As we have stated above, the judgments amount to over twenty-five thousand dollars, and from a rough calculation of the sale yesterday, which amounted to about sixteen thousand dollars, there is a loss to some party or parties of nine thousand dollars. But this is not all. The expenses of running the "Paper" were not less than two thousand dollars a week for three months—thirteen weeks—twenty six thousand dollars. Cash reported to have been paid on material, and fitting up ten thousand dollars, making a total of forty-five thousand. Its papers at fifteen cents per week barely paid the expense of the white paper, and we are reliably informed that its entire receipts for advertising did not amount to five thousand dollars, thus making a dead loss of *forty thousand dollars in three months*.

So thus ends this chapter. The Courts will ere long be called upon to settle various questions growing out of the birth and death of the "Paper." Next!

## DEATH BY A FALL.

**A Prominent Member of the Bar is Killed by a Fall---Allegheny City Accountable for the Lamentable Accident.**

A terrible accident occurred in Allegheny on Saturday night by which a very valuable life was lost. Robert B. Patterson is the victim of our narrative. The City of Allegheny is accountable for the untimely death of this young man, who was an ornament to the profession in which he had lately embarked. He had been in Allegheny on Saturday night and was near this place on Sandusky street, where several others have narrowly escaped a fatal termination to their existence during the past year. There is a turn stil where formerly there were steps, but now there are none, and parties unacquainted with the place naturally imagine there are steps there. It is thus one of the greatest man-traps that could possibly be devised. Mr. Patterson had turned to go through this turn stile and was precipitated about fifteen feet. It seems he had fallen on his head and his neck was dislocated. He was found yesterday morning at the foot of the precipice in a position exhibiting how the accident had happened. A jury was empanelled, but for want of witnesses the inquest was postponed. It is to be hoped, however, that the city of Allegheny will now remedy this defect, and make arrangements for the prevention of loss of life in future. They have had examples enough to cause them to take action in the matter before, but it would seem to be the general will that corporations and cities cannot be moved to act until they are aroused from their lethargy by some of the saddest calamities that human nature has ever experienced.

Mr. Patterson's demise has cast a gloom over the whole social circle in which he was a favorite. We visited his residence yesterday evening and during our short call we have never witnessed a greater number of sympathizers on a similar occasion. Mr. Patterson was grand-son to Judge Baird.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THEY are planting salmon in the Delaware river.

A POWDER mill is to be erected at Chambersburg.

JOSEPH B. STUPLER, of Yardleyville, had a valuable horse and carriage stolen on Tuesday night.

THERE are seventy-five postoffices in Bucks county. The largest, Doylestown, pays $1,400 salary per year, and the smallest, Steinsburg, $9.

MR. CHARLES P. BURROWS, of Buckingham, Bucks county, has one thousand ancient and modern coins, worth $8,000. One is a copper coin six hundred years B. C.

ON SATURDAY LAST, Baily Marjarum, a resident on Lower Makefield, was found dead at the side of the road opposite John Blackfan's, in Yardleyville.

IN Altoona when the stove pipe falls the boarders stab the cooks with forks because the meals are not on time.

TWO ladies in Indiana county got their babies mixed and could not tell them apart. They tossed up a copper cent to decide the matter.

A NEW planing mill is to be erected in Fredonia during the coming summer.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE** WINE.—I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of the most celebrated AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE, manufactured by the St. Louis Wine Company. This wine is really a very superior article, perfectly pure, free from adulteration, and in flavor much finer than the imported article. Also 50 cases of

"SCUPPERNONY WINE,

Manufactured in South Carolina. This is a remarkably fine flavored Wine, and is especially recommended for invalids. Those wishing pure and good wines, at moderate prices, should give these a trial.

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,

No 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

**DR. J. S. HAWLEY'S**

PEPSIN PREPARATION.

A full assortment of Dr. J. S. Hawley's Celebrated Pepsin Preparation, received at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOQUET SOAP.

A very fine article for the toilet, for sale at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.

Sold at

**JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,**

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

ap30

**CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES** for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. nol6:d&w.

**DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD** street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

**DR. WHITTIER**

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients can consult him in person privately in communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

**MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,**

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:tyd&w.

**$260,000.00.**

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION for the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Washington, D. C., and New York Foundling Hospital, New York City, to be held in Washington City, Wednesday Evening, June 7th, 1871. After the Concert the following Gifts of Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks, &c., will be distributed to the ticket holders by the Commissioners: Four story House, 68 North Calvert street, Baltimore; $28,000; 2,960 acres timber land in Washington county, Md., 2 dwellings and steam saw mill on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and B. & O. R. R., $20,000; Three story dwelling 122 Bolton street, Baltimore $16,500; 4 country residences near Govanstown, Baltimore county, fine of Passenger Railway, 3 miles from Baltimore, $36,000; Three-story house, 210 Conway street, Baltimore, $7,500; 7 vacant lots adjoining country property, $17,500; $20,000 bonds, Brownville Precinct and Lincoln county, Nebraska, 7 per cent, in gold, guaranteed by real estate in said county; Cash Gifts amounting to $9,000; also 50,000 U. S. Bonds, $10,000 North Carolina 6's, 200 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 100 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore, 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore, 20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 100 shares Northern Central Railroad, 100 shares New York and Erie. In all, 1003 Gifts.

99,000 Tickets, $5 each, are to be sold. The drawing will take place after the Concert, and list of awards will be announced in New York and Washington papers the day following.

Commissioners—Hon. H. McCullough, Elkton, Md., Maj. Geo. T. Castle, Baltimore.

Trustee—Hon. Jas. S. Negley, M. C., Washington.

References—Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General of Maryland, Baltimore; C. F. Abbott, Agent Standard Life Co., Baltimore; M. D. Savin; Supt. Agencies Asbury Life Co., New York City; Maj. Gen. J. Hunter, U. S. A. Washington; 1st Nat Bank Hagerstown; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.

Orders for Tickets will receive prompt attention. Send for Circular.

P. C. DEVLIN, Agent.
No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
ap15:4tw


## Orphans' Court Sale.

IN PARTITION
No. 2, September Term, 1870.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY County, in Partition of the Estate of EDWARD CRAWFORD, late of Allegheny county, deceased, at No. 2 September Term, 1870, will be exposed to Public sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, MAY 5th, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ALL that certain tract of land, late the property of EDWARD CRAWFORD, late of Allegheny county, deceased, situate in Kilbuck township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, containing 171 acres, adjoining lands of J. M. Crawford on the north, Enoch Hagoner on the east, Andrew Jackman and James Taylor and others on the south, and Wm. Wilson on the west, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Six miles from Allegheny city, one mile from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Fleming Station, on which is erected a large Two Story Brick house, Bank Barn, large Orchard of various kinds of fruit, abundance of good timber, Locust, Oak and Chestnut.

TERMS of Sale to be:—One-third cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments (from confirmation of sale) with interest from date of confirmation of sale; the said two back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property

SAMUEL MARSHALL,
Trustee.

A. & W. S. PURVIANCE, Att'neys. ap15:3tw


**$5 TO $10 PER DAY.** MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

# PIANOS & ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

**BRADBURY,**
**SCHOMACKER,**
**AMERICAN PIANOS.**

And the Celebrated

**Estey Cottage Organ,**

Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.

Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.

**BARR & KNAKE,**
**12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.**
apr7:d&w

**AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,**

FOR RESTORING GREY HAIR

To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition all turn the hair grey; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair, and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparative few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

As an elegant dressing for beautifying the hair, it has no superior.

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,**

**Practical and Analytical Chemists.**

And sold all round the world.

**B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,**
PITTSBURGH,
**Wholesale Agents.**

**WARNER'S**
**PILE REMEDY.**

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. jan6:TU-TH&S-1y

**NO MORE**
**WEAK NERVES.**

**Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic** is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and for those suffering from weak nerves and habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal, healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

**COUGH no MORE.**

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

**WINE OF LIFE.**

The great Blood Purifier and delicious drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price, $1, in quart bottles.

**EMMENAGOGUE**

**Warner's Emmenagogue** is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

**WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE** contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. oct15:1y

**AGENTS! READ THIS!**

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and xpenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

**FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED** and well paying Democratic Weekly Newspaper and Job Office, printed in a strong Democratic county in Pennsylvania. Other business engagements are the reasons for selling. For particulars address WHITE, care of the Pittsburgh Post. apr19:3td:1tw

**WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY** to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-e.

**$10 TO $25. GENUINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES.** Call or send for circulars. J. FOGGAN, President Oroide Go Watch Co., 79 Nassau street, N. Y. apl:4tw

**AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH)** by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:mw

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,**

**Supercedes Weights and Boxes.**

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

**Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,**
**Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

**HALL'S**
**Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.**

**Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.**

Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.

**Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.**

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

**B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,**
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Knox Fruit Farm**

*AND NURSERIES.*

**BEDDING PLANTS.**

We invite the attention of all persons who wish to ornament their grounds to our immense stock of

**ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,**

**Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.**

We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.

*R. CUMMING & CO.,*

Successors to J. Knox,
**OFFICE, 137 LIBERTY STREET.**

**THE BEST AND CHOICEST**

**Smoking Tobacco**

IS MANUFACTURED AT

**FACTORY NO. 1**

**3d District of Maryland.**

**SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.**

de 24-1yw

**GET THE GOLDEN KAP,**

Pronounced by the FACULTY IN EUROPE to be the best vegetable

**BLOOD PURIFIER**

in the world. Try it and be convinced; at the

*LONDON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,*

**145 Fifth Ave., cor. Wylie, Pittsburgh, Pa**

Price, $2 per package, or three sent on receipt of $5.

DR. GRIFFITH PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.

Office hours—8 A. M. to 12 M; 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M. Consultation free. Enclose stamp for circular. ap20:eod:d&eow:w

**AIKEN & CO.,**

Dealers in

**Roofing Slate**

**And Tinned Slating Nails,**
**COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap8:w

**DR. A. G. WALTER,**

**NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE**

PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw

☞Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p..

*Duff's College.*

**No. 37 Fifth Avenue,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
**An Old and Reliable Institution.**
HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING
Used as a Text Book.
**Penmanship.**
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
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For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

**C. DUFF & SONS,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
124 Second Avenue.

**LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE** ESTATE OF ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY,
Clinton, Pa., Executor.
mh11:6tw

**DESIRABLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY FARM FOR SALE.**—Two hundred and twenty-five acres improved limestone land all under fence, located in Adams county, Ohio, seven miles from Manchester, in a good neighborhood, surrounded with turnpikes, level land, well watered, close to good schools and churches, new cottage and all the convenient outhouses to complete a good farm. This property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to DAVID DUNBAR,
ap18:w1mo Manchester, Ohio.

**AVOID QUACKS.**

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to fellow-sufferers. J. B. TUTTLE,
de24:1f 79 Nassau street, New York City.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27.

SENATE.

**The Road's Claims Bill**

occupied all afternoon.

Mr. BUCKALEW incorporated the general amendments changing the construction of the bill, appropriating $150,000 per year, for five payments, to liquidate the damages, amounting in all to $750,000, in lieu of certificates of indebtedness, at six per cent interest, the first payment to be made in July next, and the rest in four annual payments. The amendments passed by common consent as acceptable modifications.

Messrs. White, Evans, Rutan, Olmstead and Allen spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Davis, Dill and Buckalew in its favor, when the bill passed finally as amended—yeas, 17; nays, 5.

**Extra Pay.**

The joint resolution from the House Ways and Means Committee, paying members seven dollars extra per day from April 7th, was referred to the Finance Committee.

**Loan Bank Bill Recalled.**

Mr. ANDERSON had passed the joint resolution recalling from the Governor the bill incorporating the Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. It seems the Governor objects to the bill because the application for the charter was not legally advertised.

**Special Session in August.**

A joint resolution was introduced fixing a special session for August for the consideration of the report of the Civil Code Commissioners.

**Reported Unfavorably.**

The Senate supplement relative to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of Sinking Fund; the bill from the House authorizing the State Printer to sell Bates' Military History; the Senate bill for the sale or exchange of State securities to pay the public debt, and the House bill for the completion of the Erie Marine Hospital, were all reported with negative recommendations.

**Knapp Fort Pitt Foundry.**

Mr. BROOKE introduced a bill incorporating the Knapp Fort Pitt Foundry Company, to be located in Chester, Pa.

**Ligonier Valley Railroad**

The supplement for the Ligonier Valley Railroad passed.

HOUSE.

**Bills Passed.**

The joint resolution from the Senate, recalling the loan bank bill, was concurred in.

The bill from the Senate, providing that it shall not be necessary in indictments for involuntary manslaughter to define the means and instrument of causing death, passed.

The joint resolution of the Senate, directing the Attorney General to issue a *scire facias* against the Erie Railway to build a bridge over the Delaware river, passed.

The bill from the Senate, changing the terms of the Supreme Court for the Western and Northern Districts, and fixing the third Monday of September in the former the last ten weeks, passed finally and went to the Governor.

The joint resolution, originating in the House, against the income tax, passed finally.

The bill from the Senate authorizing any three persons to form a railroad company to operate five miles passed.

The bill originating in the House authorizing manufacturing establishments to build two miles of railway to connect the works with other railroads was killed by a tie vote of forty-three to forty-three.

**Special Tax Exemptions.**

Mr. DUMBELL called up the House bill repealing all special laws except real estate from taxation, which was discussed till the adjournment of the morning session.

In the afternoon the consideration of the bill repealing the special tax exemptions was resumed.

Mr. HUMPHREYS made a speech for the bill.

After further discussion the House passed an amendment, offered by Mr. CHALFANT, providing that all special laws exempting property from taxation be repealed in all cases where the property is owned by persons or corporations who in any way derive income therefrom, and the bill passed its second reading, as amended, by a vote of sixty-five to twenty-four, but two-thirds could not be procured to put the bill on its final passage.

The whole Allegheny delegation voted aye.

**Tax on Occupations.**

Mr. REYBURN called up the House bill repealing the act of April 29th, 1844, so far as it imposes a tax of two per centum on every dollar of salary and emolument of persons holding public office or offices under corporations, trades, occupations and professions, which passed.

**Extra Pay Voted.**

Mr. CLOUD reported from the Committee on Coal Investigation and visit of the House Committee, to Erie harbor.

Among the items was one paying members and officers of the Senate and House per diem in addition to salaries, after April seventh, which was declared by a *viva voce* vote. This gives members extra pay of seven dollars per day from April seventh.

**Railroads from Manufactories.**

Mr. ELLIS moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill allowing manufacturing establishments to build railroads was defeated this morning, and the bill passed finally, as amended by Mr. Kerr, not to apply to Allegheny county.

Considerable confusion followed the passage of the bill allowing members extra pay, which was declared passed by Mr. Josephs, who occupies the chair pro tem. At half-past four Mr. MANN moved adjournment, calling a division on the question, which was agreed to by seventy yeas.

A joint caucus of Republican members of the Legislature met to-night, continuing till a late hour, on the Philadelphia Registry amendment. After a long debate the caucus adjourned for one week, holding the question over for that time. S.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill incorporating the Duquesne Library Company.

**Philadelphia Registry Bill.**

Mr. DAVIS reported an unimportant House bill relating to contested elections in wards and boroughs, with an amendment by the committee tacking on the Democratic Philadelphia registry amendment, which the Republicans discovered in time to prevent the suspension of the rules to put the bill on its final passage.

**Change of School Books.**

Mr. PETRIKEN'S bill, prohibiting a change of school books more than once in three years, passed on a second reading.

**Squire Kerr's Residence.**

The bill authorizing Robert H. Kerr to hold the office of Alderman in the Ninth ward of Pittsburgh, while his residence is in McClure township, passed.

**The Loan Bank.**

Mr. ANDERSON amended the loan bank bill, by striking out the clause making it a bank of discount or issue.

**Clandestine Marriages.**

Mr. RUTAN'S bill, relative to clandestine marriages, is passed with this amendment making clergymen and justices liable only where they knowingly and willingly marry minors without the parents' consent.

**Testing Cannon.**

The bill from the House allowing the Knapp Fort Pitt Foundry to test cannon in Patton township, passed.

**Postponed.**

The bill authorizing proposals for the publication of the *Legislative Journal* for two years was postponed.

The resolution from the House re-calling from the Governor the bill changing the terms of the Supreme Court in Western and Northern Districts was concurred in.

HOUSE.

Mr. HUMPHREYS introduced and had passed the bill incorporating the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania.

**Ulysses Wanted.**

Mr. McJUNKIN offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the hospitalities of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania be extended to Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, now in this city on a brief visit, and that a committee of three members be appointed to convey to him the information of the passage of this resolution.

Adopted unanimously, and the Chair appointed Messrs. McJunkin, Smith, of Dauphin, and Schnatterly on said committee.

**Final Adjournment.**

Mr. REINOEHL moved the consideration of the joint resolution for final adjournment on May 10th, which was lost—yeas, 52; nays, 36. It requires two-thirds to suspend orders.

**Ulysses Wont Come.**

Mr. McJUNKIN, from the committee appointed to extend the hospitalities of the House to President Grant, reported that the President regretted his inability to be present, being obliged to leave for Washington at eleven o'clock to meet engagements.

**Recalled.**

Mr. ROBB had the resolution passed recalling from the Governor the bill passed yesterday, changing the terms of the Supreme Court for the northern and western districts.

**American Press Association.**

The bill incorporating the American Press Association passed both Houses.

The Legislature adjourned till Monday evening.

## NEW MEXICO.

**Indians Beginning a War of Extermination on the Whites---Horrible Cruelties on Coach Drivers---Decisive Measures Necessary.**

SANTA FEE, N. M., April 27.—The *Daily Post* has the following correspondence from Lamessilla, under date of April 22: Mr Cosgrave, of the firm of J. F. Bennett & Co., left here this morning for the west, to look after the last two coaches, as they have not arrived. It is reported, and it is doubtless true, that they have both been captured by Indians, and all on board killed. Every account from the west says the Indians are getting worse and worse, both on and off the road. They have been killing again near Silver City, and a party of soldiers are now out in pursuit. Last week the Indians ran off all of Mr. Stead's and some other cattle about a mile from town. Nothing has been heard of them since. Things are coming to a point in this part of the country, for the Indians seem more determined than ever to annihilate the whites of southern New Mexico and Arizona, and unless some assistance is given pretty soon it seems that they have good grounds for hoping to accomplish this end. The Indians seem determined to entirely interrupt the mails between this place and Tucson, and thereby cut off the communication between the two sections of country.

LATEST.—Mr. Harts, conductor of J. F. Bennett & Co's. South New Mexican Express Lines, has just reached Santa Fe and gives the following information: He left Lamessilla on the afternoon of the 24th. News had then reached there that one of the coaches of the Company had been found on the road between Lamessilla and Tucson burned. The body of the driver was also found with his breast cut open and his heart taken out, split in two and laid over his face. Four ranchemen at San Pedro on the route were also killed; also six immigrants coming from Tucson to New Mexico. Some of the captured mail had been found with their checks cut to pieces and was brought into Missilla by one of the conductors.

The Indians a few days since killed two Mexicans and a German at Lone Mountain and murdered another American near Selan City. There were *only* fourteen killed and one wounded as reported by one mail.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

**Continued Warfare Against the Apache Indians--Settlers Fleeing to Tucson--Cruelty to Colonists at Magdalena Bay.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Tucson, Arizona, April 19.—Captain Moore, with a handful of troops, has killed thirty-four Indians in two fights. His troops corralled one hundred and fifty Apaches in the Dragoon Mountains, in East Tucson, in hopes of killing the entire band. The Valley for forty miles is being deserted by the settlers fleeing to Tucson to avoid the Apaches.

John Farrell, sent out to Magdalena Bay, by a Lower California Company as foreman of a gang of moss gatherers, arrived here sick, having been compelled, he alleged, to sign a document setting forth that everything was satisfactory there before being allowed to leave. He reports nearly five hundred persons there, including a number of women, mostly unprovided with shelter, insufficiently fed, and without water except condensed sea water. Being imperfectly prepared, their condition is generally miserable. They are not allowed to write to their friends for fear the true state of affairs will be divulged. He and others attempted to reach San Diego, overland, five hundred miles on foot, but finding no water were compelled to return to Magdalena.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Theodore Gooding charged with the murder of Michael Murray, was tried in Newport, Kentucky, and found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Rev. R. M. Hatfield recently of Chicago, preached the introductory sermon to-day as pastor of the St. Paul M. E. church in this city.

## THE COAL REGIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have approved the lease of the Morris canal from Phillipsburg to Jersey City, and directed its submission to the stockholders for a vote on the question, when, with the approval of a majority of stock, the property will at once pass to the Lehigh Valley Company.

SCRANTON, April 29.—The following is an exact copy of the answer received to the proposition made by the Convention of delegates to E. W. Weston, John R. Smith and W. R. Storrs, of Scranton: A proposition of men to meet a committee of directors, they do not believe, could be productive of any result. If the men have any proposition to make, and if they desire a conference at any time, the resident officers have full power to meet them, and to enter into any negotiations they may believe will produce satisfactory results. Signed, Thomas Dickson, President Delaware, Lackawana and Hudson Canal Company; John Ewen, President Pennsylvania Coal Company; Samuel Sloan, President Delaware, Lackawana and Wilmington Railroad.

This answer was to have been submitted yesterday to another general Convention of delegates, but the delegates from the Delaware and Hudson Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company did not attend, owing to the fact that the mass meetings of their miners could not be held in time for them to report. It is now arranged, officially, that the Convention be held next Monday at Hyde Park. Several of the leading miners here are counseling moderation, and will make an effort to secure a settlement on an equitable basis.

The Seegar Match Works, owned by the W. B. C. & J. Co., resumed work on a small scale to-day, and will, it is said, be in full working operation by Monday.

About one hundred and fifty men, formerly engaged in coal mining, have left this Valley, this week, for the Western States. This is a move in the right direction.

## ST. LOUIS.

**Indians on the War Path—Union of Dairymen in Favor of Watered Milk Supposed Complicity of the Physician in the Recent Ruth Murder Serenade to Senator Schurz.**

ST LOUIS April 29—A dispatch from Springfield. Missouri, says that the report is current there that Geo. D. Orner, United States Revenue Collector for that District, has disappeared with some ten thousand dollars belonging to the Government.

Between two and three hundred Indians made their appearance on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, between Eagle Tail and Monotony, and somewhat obstructed the track. They are supposed to be parties of a band that recently entered Monotony, under a white flag, for the purpose of trading with the people.

The dairymen of this city have formed an association to rebist the enforcement by the Board of Health of the regulations recently adopted requiring them to furnish samples of their milk for analyzation previous to its being sold; also, requiring them to keep their cow stables in a strict sanitary condition, and cease feeding distillery slops to their cows.

Lawrence, Ks., papers, in their accounts of the mysterious death of Isaac M. Ruth in that city, Wednesday night, say that Dr. Medlicot has paid Mrs. Ruth marked attention for some time past, which, taken in connection with the sudden death of the doctor's wife not long ago, has given rise to suspicion that he poisoned Ruth so that he might obtain Mrs. Ruth. The Doctor is under arrest. It is also stated that Mrs. Ruth has been arrested on suspicion and she knows something about the affair. Mrs. Ruth was formerly the wife of Seymour Vaullaire, the criminal lawyer, of this city, and created great scandal by her conduct, which resulted in Vaullaire obtaining a divorce from her.

Senator Schurz will be serenaded Monday night by his friends, a committee composed of liberal Republicans and Democrats having been appointed this afternoon to make the necessary arrangements. It is stated that no political significance will attach to the event.

## THE WEST.

**Contracts Given Out for Mississippi River Improvements—Railroad Property Damaged by Rain—Indians Hunting Buffalo—Gored by an Ox.**

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The contracts for the completion of the lower and middle locks of the Mississippi River rapids improvements were let at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday. Mr. Swartz, of Keokuk, received the contract for the lower lock at $103,000, and Wm. Johnson, of Fulton, New York, the middle lock at $104,000, and the contract for the construction of the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad was closed at Memphis yesterday. The road is to run from Helena, Arkansas, to Morley, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, in this State, and the work from Helena to the Missouri State line to be finished by July 1st, 1872.

A perfect deluge of rain fell at Meridian, Mississippi on Thursday last, doing a good deal of damage to railroad and other property. The Mobile road is broken both north and south of Meridian.

The Indians that have been on the Kansas Pacific Railroad are Cheyennes, Sioux, and Arapahoes, and are on their way to the Arkansas river, hunting buffalo.

A German waman was terribly gored by an ox in the suburbs yesterday and died soon after.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1871.

**Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.**

The weather remains sensibly unchanged in the Pacific States. The areas of lowest pressure, which were on Saturday evening respectively North of Ontario, in Virginia and West of Missouri, have moved Eastward respectively into Lower Canada, the Atlantic Ocean and West Virginia. Light rains have passed over limited areas in the Middle and Eastern States and the weather has been very generally variable between clear and threatening. Fresh and light Easterly winds have prevailed on Lakes Erie and Michigan. The barometer has fallen during the day West of Tennessee and Southwest of the Gulf. The reports are not yet received from the far West and the Florida Coast.

**Probabilities.**

It is probable that the barometer will continue low along the Mississippi River. Light rains will probably be experienced in portions of the Middle States and South of the Ohio Valley with Northeasterly winds from Lake Ontario to Michigan, but no serious disturbance is apprehended.

## RAILROADS.

**Erie and the Courts.**

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Tribune* this morning says, in the case of Heath & Raphael against the Erie Railroad and others, Blatchford has prepared his decision, which will probably be officially given to-day upon a demurrer taken by the defendants to the bill for relief. The decision, which covers 112 pages, is in favor of the plaintiffs upon all the substantial points involved, the only point not decided in their favor being the minor one of form in relation to the joining of Charles Burt as one of the plaintiffs. Concerning this, Judge Blatchford holds that as Burt's stock had not been transferred to his name on the books of the Erie Railway, but was held by him merely by the possession of stock certificates with power of attorney to transfer, he could not properly unite with the other plaintiffs in bringing suit. Leave was therefore given to amend the bill by striking out Burt's name. Judge Blatchford's order requiring Jay Gould to show cause to-day in the United States Circuit Court why an attachment should not issue against him for refusing to produce before the master in equity the books and papers of the Erie Railway Company contains amendments to the original order, which if made will considerably enlarge the authority of the master in conducting the case. The original order only authorized him to inquire concerning the stolen shares of stock claimed by the English stockholders. The amended order directs that Jas. H. Coleman, the receiver in this act, show cause, at the time and place designated for Mr. Gould, showing cause why the order of March 11th, 1871, should not be added and amended by inserting therein the provision that the master inquire into and fully investigate all the circumstances relating to the creation and issuing in December, 1870, and January, 1871, of 30,000 shares of the new stock of the Erie Railway, and in consideration therefor, and all subsequent sales, transfers and dispositions of said 30,000 shares of the new stock or any part thereof, that the master investigate the circumstances attending the issue of convertible bonds of $3,000,000 upon the conversion or alleged conversion of which into said stock, said 30,000 shares of new stock were issued, and that he inquire concerning all the monies received by the Erie Railway for or in respect of such convertible bonds.

**The Northern Pacific.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29—Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and party have just returned to St. Paul from an extended inspection of the road, and express themselves highly gratified with the progress the road is making.

**Decreased Cotton Rates.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—Notwithstanding the recent agreement among the various freight lines here to advance and maintain rates on cotton, cutting has begun and rates are once more reduced.

**The Nashville and Decatur Lease.**

NASHVILLE, April 29.—The County Court met to-day to consider the proposition to lease the Nashville and Decatur Railroad by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but adjourned till Tuesday next without taking any action. At a meeting of the business men this morning a committee was appointed to raise three hundred thousand dollars to lease the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. Thirty-two thousand dollars was immediately subscribed. The movement contemplates the formation of a company, with twenty millions capital, said company to lease the road on terms as fair as offered by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

**Dividend Declared the Cleveland and Pittsburgh.**

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of twenty and a half per cent payable May fifteenth.

## WASHINGTON.

**Cabinet Canards.**

NEW YORK, April 29—The late reports, which have been widely circulated, though generally discredited, that changes were soon to occur in the State and Treasury Departments, by the retirement of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell, are emphatically denied from Washington.

**Grant Will Dine the Diplomatic Corps.**

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The President will give a state dinner this evening to all Foreign Ministers and *Charges D'Affaires* and their wives. No other persons will be present except Secretary and Mrs. Fish.

**Personal.**

W. W. Corcoran was easier to-day.

**Revenue Decision Regarding the Income Tax.**

The following letter was written to-day by Commissioner Pleasanton and sent to Supervisor Dutcher of New York:

SIR: It appears there is a misunderstanding as to the proper execution of the act of Congress assessing incomes. The following decision will govern: Section 11th of the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, only requires every person of lawful age whose gross income during the preceding year exceeds $2,000 to to make and render a return to the Assistant Assessor of the District in which he resides. Persons whose incomes are less than $2,000 are not required to make returns nor is there any authority of law to Assessors or Assistant Assessors to call for such returns. In case any Assessor or Assistant Assessor has sufficient evidence that a person, who has not made a return on income, has degraunded the Government, then they will proceed against such person as is prescribed by law.

(Signed.) A. PLEASANTON,
Commissioner.

**The Japanese Visitors.**

Seventeen representatives of the Japanese Government in addition to those already in Washington, arrived to-day and paid their respects to Governor Its. They here will leave for Europe in a day or two.

## WISCONSIN.

**Fatal Railroad Accident Supposed Suicide The Duluth Canal.**

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Charles McKinny, formerly brakeman on the Minnesota and St. Paul Railroad, was found near the track insensible, to-day. He probably fell from last night's train. His recovery is impossible.

At ten o'clock this morning a well dressed young man of twenty-two or twenty-three, dark hair and eyes, hired a boat. At three this afternoon, the boat floated ashore besmeared with blood and a cartridge in the bottom. He probably shot himself and fell over the side.

MADISON, April 29.—The executive officer is informed that the United States District Attorney, of Minnesota, has been directed to file a bill enjoining the construction of a canal across Minnesota Point, at Duluth. Had this canal been allowed to proceed, it would have changed the current of the St. Louis river and ruined the harbor at Superior City.

HOLDEN, Mo., April 29.—F. C. Young, a printer in the *Enterprise* office at this place, shot his wife this evening through the head, killing her instantly, and then shot himself. When discovered by the neighbors Mrs. Young was sitting in a chair and her dead husband reclining across her lap. They had been married but a few months. Intemperance was the supposed cause of the deed.

## NEW YORK CITY.

**Death of a Ruffian's Victim.**

NEW YORK, April 29.—Avery D. Putnam, who was struck on the head with a car hook by Wm. Foster, Wednesday night last, on the corner of Forty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, lingered, in great agony, till 3:10 this morning, when he died. Foster is locked up in the Tombs, and has been identified by Mrs. Duval and her daughter, of 728 Broadway, who were with Putnam at the time of the occurrence.

**Journalists Sentenced for Libel.**

John Taggart, of the *Sunday Times*, convicted of libel on Manager Fox of the American Variety Theatre, to-day was sentenced by Judge Paxton to pay a fine of $100 and costs. His son Harry Taggart was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs. Before the sentence was pronounced, Taggart submitted to the Judge certain letters from the prosecutor, sent to his family, as in mitigation of the libel complained of. The letters are said to be unfit for publication, but had the effect to lighten the sentence.

**Attempted Murder.**

About four o'clock this morning the cry of murder from 125 Elm street, occupied by Miss Catherine Manning, attracted an officer to the spot. On entering the place he found Miss Manning bound hand and foot, and her face covered with blood. When she was released she said, that at about half past three o'clock in the morning she let in one of the inmates and then went to bed and fell asleep. Not long after she was awakened by some persons taking hold of her, and on opening her eyes saw four men in the room with handkerchiefs over their faces, so that she could not identify any of them. After they had bound and gagged her they proceeded to rob the place. Her diamond earrings were wrenched from her ears, three finger rings, a locket and necklace, all valued at $1,475, were taken; also about $180 in money, which was tied up in a handkerchief and placed under the pillow. There were no marks on the door, which would lead to a belief that the entrance was forced, so that the ruffians must have secreted themselves in the house during the night.

**Retrenchment.**

Controller Connelly to-day issued a circular requesting the heads of departments of the city governments to reduce their estimates for the ensuing year, as the total availrble amount which the tax levy permits to be raised $7,000,000 below the estimate.

**New York Yacth Club.**

Since the sale of the New York Yacth Club house a generous offer was made to the club by ex-Mayor C. Grodfrey Gunther who has offered for the use of the members his mansion at Bath on the Water Side with furniture and appointments compiete rent free.

**A New Journal.**

The *Sunday Free Press*, an organ representing the Young Democracy and which is under the editorial management of Barclay Gallagher, formerly of the *Tribune*, made its first appearance to-day, and gives evidence of ability and enterprise.

**Paper Collar Decision.**

NEW YORK, April 30.—Judge Blatchford, yesterday, rendered a decision sustaining the Hoffman patent for enameling paper collars with a perpetual injunction on account of profits against defendants in that case lately tried before him.

**On a Strike.**

The employees of the McKay Iron and Locomotive works, in Jersey City, are on a strike to recover back wages, many having received nothing since January, and threaten, if not paid by Thursday, to attach the property of the concern.

## THE FIRE FIEND.

**At Peoria, Ill.**

CHICAGO, April 29.—A fire at Peoria, Illinois, this morning, in the warehouse and elevator adjoining Fort Clark Mills, of Robinson & Co., did heavy damage. Insured for $19,000.

**At La Crosse, Wis.**

The fire at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on Thursday, destroyed G. R. Sheppardson's saw mill. Loss $25,000.

**At Warren, O.**

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The sash and blind factory of B. F. Heiner & Co., and the dwelling of David Drenner, at Warren, Ohio, was burned yesterday Loss $21,000. Insurance $7,000.

**At Leetonia, O.**

LEETONIA, O., April 29.—The Grafton iron furnace at this place was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $40,000. It is thought to be partially insured, but to what amount and in what companies, is not publicly known at this hour.

## SHORT TELEGRAMS.

HAVANA, April 30.—The English fiying squadron composed of five ships have arrived here.

BOSTON, April 29.—The ten hour bill, amended so as to apply only to minors under eighteen, has passed the House.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Wm. H. Miller, printer, a native of Natchez, Miss., formerly publisher of a paper in Grass Valley, California, committed suicide by taking laudanam, this evening. Cause unknown.

NEW YORK, April 29.—W. B. Clark was to-day nominated for President of the Stock Exchange, R. L. Cotton and S. S. Lauterman was nominated as members governing committee.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba yesterday, say the Spanguerilla, Col. Benitez, encountered the insurgents at Sierrago Abyacos, near Bayamo, killing four, and taking prisoner Captain John Carona, who has been executed.

SALT LAKE, April 30.—The Eureka mining company of this city have just bought the entire consolidated interests of the Eureka Hill Tirtic district, embracing over twelve thousand feet. The capital stock of the company is half a million dollars, largely subscribed to by Chicago parties—J. N. Whitney, J. C. Richards and others. Large quantities of horn silver are daily discovered, assays from which yield from two to five thousand dollars per ton.

ALBANY, April 29.—The dead bodies of John Donovan, wife and child, a boy of eleven years of age, was found this afternoon in an appartment in No. 26 Bassett street, lying beside the stove. An investition showed that they had been suffocated by coal gas. A little girl aged three years was found in an adjoining room gasping for breath. She was resuscitated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29.—The Senate refused to-day, for the fifth time, to pass the appropriation bill. Odlin's Railroad bill, which has kept a large lobby here for several days, was postponed in the House The Senate bill, providing for the issue of new bonds bearing eight per cent interest to take the place of the bonded debt of counties, townships, cities and villages which now bear 7 3-10 per cent, passed.

# FALLING PARIS.

## COMMUNE TREMBLING.

**Fort Issy Abandoned—Its Defenders Truly Panic-Stricken—Cluseret Tries in Vain to Stop His Terrified Forces—A Body of Nationals Get into Trouble.**

PARIS, April 30.—There was a sharp engagement on Saturday night at Les Moulineaux, in which the Versaillists were repulsed with a loss of twenty-nine men made prisoners, but in the meanwhile a column or the enemy advanced on the Clamart Railway Station and occupied a house two hundred yards from the entrenchments of Issy. The fort was a wreck, casemates broken in, embrasures demolished, thirty of the sixty guns dismounted and the ammunition for the mitrailleuses exhausted. The gunners mutinied and spiked half their remaining guns, and this morning before day light the entire garrison abandoned the fort. Its commandant, General Negry has arrived in the city.

General Cluseret, who went to the front at the first news of defection among the troops, returned at noon to-day, having failed to stop the panic. He has sent out fresh troops, among them the "avengers of Paris," to reoccupy the work, and a desperate fight is now in progress in that quarter.

The Nationals on Saturday having pursued some chasseurs almost into St. Denis, the Prussians threatened to fire into the latter if they attempted to enter the town. The Chasseurs made a detour and escaped.

It is reported that the Archbishp of Paris has been released.

The engineers are at work on the Southern portion of the *enciente*.

**Advance of the Versaillists—Inhabitants Fleeing from the Advanced Positions—Fort Issy not yet Abandoned.**

The Versaillists, to the number of 12,000, occupy Gennevilliers. The Nationals are making preparations to abandon the southern forts. Rumors of reverses to the Nationals in other quarters are current. Batteries have been placed at the Orleans and Vaugirard gates. The inhabitants of Montrouge, Plaisance, Vaugirard and Montmartre are removing from their dwellings. Fort Issy has not yet been abandoned.

**Illegal Seizures—Free Masons as Pacificators.**

The Assembly has declared urgent the passage of bills visiting with severe penalties all illegal seizures of property in Paris.

Three delegates from the Masonic fraternity of Paris came into the lines opposite the Maillot gate. They were received by the commanding officer, and conducted to this place.

**Official Report of Versailles Success.**

VERSAILLES, April 30, Evening.—President Thiers in a public circular gives a dispatch from General Cissy, announcing the success of the coup de main in the Bonnay farm near Chatillon in which thirty-two insurgents were killed and wounded and seventy-five taken prisoners. The same circular contains a dispatch from General Faron, confirming the previous reports of the brilliant success of the loyalist in front of Fort Issy. The cannonading is continued. One hundreland fifty prisoners and ten pieces of captured artillery have been brought to Versailles.

**Fort Issy Thiers and the Paris Masons.**

VERSAILLES, April 30.—The park, castle and cemetery of Issy were carried last night by the government forces. The advance is now within two hundred metres off Fort Issy whose capture is momentarily expected.

President Thiers granted an interview to delegates from the Masons of Paris who arrived here last night. He told them that the government desired to see an end to the civil war, but France could not capitulate in the presence of armed insurrection. He referred them to the Commune for the restoration of order within the city over which it had usurped control.

**The Commune Accuses the Versailles Authorities of Wanton Cruelty and Barbaric Warfare—The Masons of Paris Plant their Banners on the Outer Walls.**

PARIS, April 29.—At the sitting of the Commune yesterday, Grousset, in reply to an interpellation, said there was something offensive in asking Europe to recognize the belligerency of Paris. It was puerile to ask for what they had already. The Commune waged war irreproachably. No explosive bullets were used, there was no bombarding of places filled with women and children. These violations of the usages of civilized warfare he charged upon the army of Versailles. In the cartridge boxes of prisoners taken by the National troops, explosive bullets had been found and wanton shelling of the most crowded parts of the city had been going on for weeks.

The misunderstanding with Prussia in regard to the operation of railways has been adjusted.

The Commune now proposes to confiscate the property of the Northern railway unless it resumes running its passenger and provisions trains in Paris.

A masonic procession half a mile in length passed through the streets of the city to-day, and planted their banners on the ramparts under a heavy fire. All the lodges of the order in Paris were represented. Several Masons were wounded while on the walls.

**Napoleonism Looking Up.**

LONDON, April 30.—The *Observer* says: The Napoleonists consider that the Assembly now sitting at Versailles does not represent the will of the nation, and are of the opinion that when the internal strife is ended it will be necessary to consult the people anew on the question of government. They express their intention of abiding by the result.

## GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 30.—*Spencer's Gazette* announces that the French contribution to the support of the German troops, has been paid up to the 15th inst.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Observer* states that Gladstone has determined to oppose further alteration of the budget.

## PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 30.—The United States steam frigate Franklin, flag ship of the of the European fleet, has arrived in the Tagus

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

# O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

## HIS RECEPFION YESTERDAY.

**O'Donovan Visits the Jubilee Grand Demonstration at the Union Depot—The Procession—Lecture on Prison Life—Future Anticipations of the Great Patriot Irish Confederation—The Banquet—Rally at Ashland Hall To-night.**

Yesterday was a great day for the Irish as well as the Germans. O'Donovan Rossa was in Pittsburgh, and received a grand ovation. He was to be received at East Liberty, but on account of a misunderstanding about the time the train left New York, he arrived here a short time before he was expected, and did not stop at East Liberty. After searching for each other a considerable time, Rossa and the committee at length met. He entrusted himself to the tender mercies of the committee, and very agreeably informed them that he was at their disposal. According to the programme, the committee escorted him to the Friendship Grove, the scene of the German Peace Jubilee. He and the committee were there entertained in a princely style by Dr. Gross, whose attention to the great Irish patriot was very marked, and done in that gentleman's most urbane manner. Mayor Brush was also there and was exceedingly kind and profuse in his attentions. After spending a short time at the grove, O'Donovan and his escort prepared to return to the city. He occupied a seat in an open carriage with the Mayor and Dr. Gross. On arriving at the Union Depot, the Irish were assembled in thousands, their enthusiasm mounting to a high fever heat as soon as he made his appearance. He remained there for a short time awaiting the arrival of the military. These made a splendid turn out, and were officered by Captain Hughes in excellent military fashion. Their appearance drew forth flattering plaudits from the O'Donvan himself.

With regard to the Irishmen the cry was, still they come, all rushing eagerly to catch a sight of the famous Rossa who has suffered so much in the cause of Ireland and freedon. The thoroughfare was frequently blocked, and the enthusiastic cheers rent the air.

The procession at length made its way through the dense mass of human beings till it reached the St. Charles Hotel. From there speeches were delivered by O'Donovan Rossa, John C. McCarthy, Esq., W. D Moore, Esq., and Dr. Donnelly, to one of the largest, most excited and patriotic audiences that has ever been addressed in Pittsburgh.

Rossa expressed himself highly pleased with the reception he had experienced in Pittsburgh, and expressed his high appreciation of the feeling, the love of freedom and the spirit of liberty that had animated both Irish and American as exhibited in their expression of sympathy for the maintainance of principles which he had suffered so much to uphold. After the speeches on the balcony, dinner was served in the St. Charles, of which the Mayor and Dr. Gross partook, with the distinguished guest and reception committee. At eight o'clock Rossa was conveyed by the Committee to Lafayette Hall where he delivered a lecture on prison life in England. The audience was large and it is needless to say deeply attentive. Had he spoken for a week they would still have hung upon his words. By this it is not at all to be inferred that the O'Donovan makes any pretensions to oratory, so called in the frequent acceptation of the term; but if one of the great essentials of oratory, as we heard from a master of the art a few nights ago, be sincerity, our present subject possesses that quality in an eminent degree. He told the plain unvarnished tale of his prison life in England, for a period of five years, describing, without any attempt to get up a sensation, as has often been erroneously charged by his English accusers, the barbarous treatment which he received at the hands of the jail officials. He addressed his audience as "friends of liberty," and said that while he received from them such demonstrations of respect, sympathy and gratitude, yet without affectation he could say that he deserved very little at their hands, because he had only done his duty and acted in the way as he believed that was becoming a man worthy to bear the name of an Irish patriot. It might be said by some he represented a cause that had failed, but he did not believe this was the case, neither did any true-hearted and intelligent Irishman believe that the cause to which he had devoted everything was really a failure. True, it was temporarily such, from the superior power which it had been forced to combat, but that spirit that was engendered could never be suppressed and would never die until Ireland would obtain the freedom for which she has so long struggled. That spirit was working still and would continue to work till the great end and aim should be obtained. If the feeling which he had seen manifesied in Pittsburgh were general, he had faith in the old land yet. What Irishmen wanted was unity and organization, and active measures should be put in operation to try to accomplish unaminity. He spoke of the Irish Confederation lately formed, whose object was to assist in achieving the independence of Ireland. In discussing this matter he remarked that one great requisite in connection with a movement of this nature was to establish a feeling of confidence in the minds of the parties, to show that if funds were collected for this great and desirable object, those contributing should have some guarantee that the money would not be misapplied, and responsible parties should be selected as the depositaries of such funds.

John Francis Maguire states in his book on "The Irish in America," that there are ten millions of a population who, if they would only contribute the paltry sum of five cents each, would by that means realize more than they have contributed towards the freedom of Ireland during the last twelve years. During this length of time the sum total of the contributions for this purpose amounts to about $500,000. He said that in the movement which he and others now contemplated, they did not mean to introduce anything that would be at variance with the laws of this country, nor did they wish the members of the new organization to do anything that would interfere with their qualifications as good cittizens of this Republic. He should be sorry that any jarring element would creep in, or anything to put the Irish cause outside the pale of American sympathy.

He then sketched the history of his imprisonment from the time he was arrested in September, 1865, till the period of his liberation.

### The Late Robt. B. Patterson, Esq.--Action of the Courts and the Young Men's Jackson Association--The Obsequies Yesterday.

The sad and sudden death of this young, accomplished and promising lawyer, the particulars of which were given in yesterday's POST, occasioned deep feelings of pain and regret, not only to those with whom he was known but to all who were acquainted with the manner of his demise.

Yesterday in the United States Court, Judge M'Candless paid a glowing tribute to the deceased and adjourned his court.

In the Common Pleas, Judge Stowe, and the Criminal Court, Judge Hampton, a like tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Patterson, after which they were adjourned.

The Young Men's Jackson Association of which he was one of the earliest, active and most prominent members, also held a special meeting at the office of its President, at noon, Malcolm Hay, Esq., presiding. There was a large attendance of the members and after the object being stated for which they had been called together, Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., offered the following which were unanimously adopted:

The Young Men's Jackson Association of Allegheny county having lost one of its most valued and useful members desire to record their appreciation of his worth and talents.

Robert B. Patterson was one of the first to enter into our organization, and to his services in many capacities, as a member of various committees and as Vice President, the Association has been greatly indebted. Efficient, affable and trustworty in every way, and in every position, he was rapidly assuming a distinguished place in the estimation of his associates and friends. He was a faithful and able advocate, a sound and respected lawyer, a devoted friend—true to all the obligations of nature and society.

The unfortunate calamity of his death has cast a gloom upon the whole community, and we desire to express to his family and personal friends our profound sympathy in their bereavement, and to acknowledge in a suitable manner our own grief and loss.

To manifest our respect for his memory the association will attend his funeral in a body, and direct a copy of this minute to be suitably engrossed by the Recording Secretary and presented to his family.

At three o'clock the remains were conveyed to the Union Depot, escorted by a large number of relatives and friends in carriages, and the Law Association, numbering one hundred and fifty, and the Young Men's Jackson Association, nearly one hundred strong, on foot. At the Depot the ranks were opened and the remains and friends allowed to pass through to the train, which conveyed them to Washington, Pa., where they will be interred this (Tuesday) morning.

The turn out was a creditable and fitting tribute to departed worth.

### THE LATE LIBRARY FIRE.

**Investigation by the Fire Marshal Spontaneous Combustion the Cause.**

Below we present the result of Fire Marshal Butler's investigation, assisted by scientific men, as to the origin of the recent fire at the Young Men's Mercantile Library Building. It speaks for itself:

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE AT LIBRARY HALL.

From a careful investigation of the circumstances connected with the fire which occurred at Library Hall, on the evening of the 23d of April last, I am of the opinion that it originated from the spontaneous combustion of some waste material, such as rag-cloths, etc., that were used by the workmen whilst engaged in oiling and painting the interior of the building. These cloths, on becoming saturated with oil, and soiled from use, were thrown upon the floor and trodden under foot; and subsequently—as is with plausible reason supposed—swept with other rubbish into the spaces between the joists in the wash-room, where the fire occurred, before the floor in that part of the building was laid. It is well known that such material is quite liable to spontaneous combustion. In this view of the matter I am supported by the opinions of scientific men, who have examined the premises and deliberated upon the conditions herein referred to.

The slight injury done to the building has been thoroughly repaired, and there is no reason to suppose that such an accident can, by any possibility, again occur.

JOS. BUTLER, Fire Marshal.

### When a Discoverer

Of any scientific subject, asks the co-operation of the learned in science, to test the truth of his discovery by severe tests and practical results, and then indorse and recommend it. It is fair to presume it is valuable for the purpose intended. Such has been the course pursued by Messrs. Hall & Co., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. And all those who have tested it (among whom we may mention Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, Chemists, and State Assayers of Massachusetts; Walter Burnham, M. D., Prof. of Surgery in Penn University, Philadelphia; Geo. Gray, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology) assert it is the best preparation in use for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp. Restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, creates a new growth. It is certainly worthy of a trial.—*Newburyport Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

### We Were Pleased

To receive a call, during the past week, from Dr. AYER's traveler, who was in our town devoting his time and attention to the preparations of the great medicine man. This call has become a pleasant annual to us from the able and reliable business character of the accomplished gentleman whom this firm sends out to transact their business. No house is better known or valued by the press for its promptness in settlement than the well established and popular J. C. AYERS & Co. Lowell, Mass. whose medicines have become a houshold necessity, and won the confidence and praise of all. Our own acquintance with them has extended over a series of years, and we have invariably found them, their travelers and their medicines worthy of the commendation they everywhere receive.—*Jackson, (Tenn.) Tribune.*

### Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

### Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

### All Ladies Know

That men do not like a rough-skinned woman, or one with freckles, tan and pimples. Nature's remedy for these mortifying blemishes, as well as for Moth-patches and ring-marks, is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It gives to the complexion that smooth, transparent and marble purity which bespeaks refinement, excites admiration, and is woman's chief attraction. This is what the Balm will do, and so gradual and naturally, that its use cannot be detected. Then add a luxuriant head of hair, by using the best and most popular Hair Dressing and Restorer in the world—Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon—and your friends will hardly know you. These articles are sold by all Druggists. a1c22:4tw

## AT LAST!

## Slippery "Bob" Bagged.

### A "Queer" Customer and a Queer Case.

It will be remembered that late last fall and early in the winter the city was flooded with counterfeit bills on the National Banks of Rome, Poughkeepsie and other New York cities, the notes being of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars. The coolness with which the operator, who carried a market basket on his arm, circulated his trash in Lawrenceville, the "runs" that were made on the small shops on roads leading out of the cities, and the energy displayed in giving saloonkeepers and proprietors of cigar stores in the cities opportunities of securing some of the queer or refusing to receive it, convinced every one that the plans of those engaged in the nefarious business were carefully marked out

A few days ago we published a list of

FOURTEEN INDIVIDUALS

who are now in jail and under bail, awaiting trial on charges of passing and dealing in counterfeit money.

Heading the list published was the name of

JOHN B. ALTIC, ALIAS "BOB," ETC,

whose name figured prominently during the trial of Abraham Schaffer at the last term of Court, and who was apparently known only as the mysterious "Bob." Although we knew the fact at the time, we did not intimate that "Bob," for whom the most vigorous search had been made, was then under arrest, and was quietly awaiting in the jail at Newark, New Jersey, until orders were received directing his removal to this city for trial. There is now, however, no further necessity of withholding the information in our possession, as "Bob," otherwise Morton, &c.,

ARRIVED IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY,

On the Pacific Express, in charge of United States detectives.

It is claimed by the authorities that Altic has had his home in this city for more than a year, and that he occupied a house on Forty-fifth street, where his wife and three children also lived. He has been engaged in dealing in counterfeit money since 1867, and it is stated that he obtained his money directly from the printers, and supplied regular customers in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois. He had routes carefully laid out, and it is stated that every month he distributed to smaller dealers between forty and fifty thousand dollars worth of the stuff.

A determined search was made for him a short time ago, but only with partial success.

OTHER ARRESTS,

from information received during the search, were being made in different parts of the State. In Harrisburg some fifteen persons were arrested, prominent among whom was John H. Teale, owner of the Cumberland Valley Mills, and an extensive grain dealer. In our own immediate neighborhood arrests were also made, including Fox, alias Dodd, Spratley, Meinhart, and others. All of these the authorities claimed, dealt extensively with Bob, and their arrest was necessary in order to successfully accomplish the task of completely breaking up the gang. As above stated he was brought to the city yesterday, and is now in jail awaiting trial. Altic's real name is

LEWIS M. ROBERTS,

and is said to be a resident of Harrisburg. He is about thirty-nine years of age, and has a shrewd appearance. He is short in stature, and of a very wiry build. He wears a small moustache but otherwise his face is closely shaven, although he formerly wore whiskers, and is, altogether, one of the most accomplished "queer shovers" of the country.

### OHIO NEWS.

THEY arrest corn doctors in Alliance when they grow too eloquent.

GALION is enlarging her borders, and preparing to add many valuable improvements in the way of business blocks and dwelling houses.

IT costs $46 30 per head annually to board the convicts in the Ohio penitentiary.

HARDIN county, has voted largely in favor of free turnpikes.

IRONTON has seventeen citizens who range in age from seventy-five to eighty-eight years.

A LATE fire at Canton, almost completely destroyed Rothschild & Co.'s block, entailing a loss of about $25,000.

LEWIS GREEN, editor of the New Lexington Herald, has been re-nominated for the Legislature, by the Democracy of Perry county.

DR. HOLDEN, has been endorsed by the Perry county Democracy for re-nomination for Senator, and Judge Wright for Common Pleas Judge.

A PIOUS deacon in Defiance, wanted to get rich suddenly, and sent $185 to New York for counterfeit greenbacks. He got a box of sawdust, and now isn't as pious as he "used to was."

**Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon** Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

### MARRIED.

VETTER—DONOGHUE—On Thursday evening, April 27th, at St Mary's Church, Lawrenceville, by the Rev. A. P. Gibbs, Mr. JOHN J. VETTER to Miss ELLIE V. DONOGHUE, both of this city. No cards.

LIVINGSTON—DEVIER—On Wednesday evening, April 26th, by Alderman Humbert, THOMAS M. LIVINGSTON to GUSSIE DEVIER, both of this city.

PURDY—KNEELAND—On Monday evening, May 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., J. H. PURDY and ANNIE KNEELAND, both of this city.

DODDS—DODDS—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at the residence of Alexander Humes, Esq., Tarentum by the Rev. Timmons, Rev. DAVID DODDS, of Turtle Creek, and Miss MOLLIE E. DODDS, of Tarentum, Pa.

### DIED.

PATTERSON—On Sabbath morning, R. B. PATTERSON, aged 30 years.

MELLON—On Friday morning, April 28th, 1871, HENRY MELLON, aged fifty-five years.

MANSPEAKER—On Tuesday morning, May 2, 1871, at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock, DANIEL MANSPEAKER, in the seventy-first year of his age.

ROBERTS—In Portland, Oregon, on the 19th of April, ANNA DE BEELEN, daughter of W. Milnor and Adeline Roberts, aged 16 months and 4 days.

MOORE—On Wednesday evening, April 26th, 1871, at 9½ o'clock, JOSEPH A., son of Ann Jane and the late George Moore, in the eleventh year of his age.

WEIDERICH—On Wednesday evening, April 26th, at 3:20, CAROLINE WEIDERICH, in the 20th year of her age, at her father's residence, Fifth avenue, Shady Side.

PARRY—At his father's residence, Tuesday, May 2d, GEORGE OGDEN, son of John C. and Eliza S. Parry, in the 14th year of his age.

## PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, May 4, 1871.

REMARKS—Rain is the order of the day, and night too, but it falls in such meagre quantities as to have little or no effect upon the navigation of the rivers. But we have been assured by one of the oldest and most reliable weather prophets in this region that there will be an old fashioned flood in the rivers ere many days. With regard to the general features of the market we have nothing new to offer the reader. Prices rule the same as at our last report, and from present indications are likely to remain so for some time. Stocks of all leading articles are held in good supply, and we are reported an active local demand, with a heavy and daily increasing country trade. The grain market is somewhat unsettled and quotations difficult to obtain. The produce and local markets are abundantly supplied, and from all we can see and hear a lively trade is being transacted.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 250 |
| Cheese, lbs | 50 |
| Wheat, sks | 657 |
| Rye, sks | 647 |
| Butter, pkgs | 75 |
| Bacon, tcs | 18 |
| Apples, bbls | 24 |
| Corn, sacks | 325 |
| Oats, sacks | 134 |
| Barley, sacks | 2,043 |
| Bacon, pieces | 57 |
| Dried Beef, tierces | 14 |

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady but not very active. Sales shoulders, plain, 8½@8¾c; sugar cured do 10c; Sides, ribbed 10c; clear do, 11c; sugar cured hams plain, 14¼@14¾c; canvassed do, 15½c. Lard—city rendered in tierces, 12c; in kegs and buckets, 13¾c. Dried beef at 18½ 19c. Breakfast Bacon, 14½c. Mess Pork, $19@20 per barrel.

POTATOES—The receipts continue liberal, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We note sales of prime Lake Shore peach blows in bulk at $1 10; sacked, $1 15; store sales at the usual advance. We note sales of Western peach blows at $1, bulk; $1 05, sacked. The stock on hand is large.

WILLOWS—In fair supply, with sales of Kentucky at 10c.

MILL FEED—Firm; sales from store of bran at $1 9@1 50; middlings, $1 6@1 80 per cwt.

HAY—The demand is improving, and prices are without change. We note sales on wharf at $14@16 per ton; sales of wagon lots at 16@19.

HUSKS—Sold at 2½@2¾c per pound.

APPLES—The market was firm with a good trade demand, the re being purchasers for all good parcels that were offered; choice russets sold at $6@6 50@7 per bbl.; mixed lots sold at various prices as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we can re ort sales at 7c@75c.

BUTTER—Under more extensive receipts the market was less firm; buyers are getting anxious to realize; we are noted sales of good to choice roll at 22@23c; fancy lots command a little more, and inferior lots were very dull and hard to dispose of.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and prices unchanged; sales were made to a fair extent at 4@4½c per pound.

BEESWAX—Steady but not active; sales at 28 @30c per lb.

BEANS—Dull but no lower; holders are anxious to realize; sales of small white at $1 50@2 per bush.

CHEESE—The receipts continue extremely light; Ohio has been offered at 14@15@16c; prime quality of old New York Goshen at 17½@18c.

EGGS—The market was not an active one. The receipts were fully up with the requirements of the trade. The demand is evidently downward. We can report sales at 15 to 16c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was a weak one, although prices are not quoted lower. The receipts keep pace with the demand. The leading houses report sales of western standard brands of spring wheat at $5 75 @7 00; choice Minnesota flour, $7 25 per barrel. Rye flour in fair demand at $4 00 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—The supply was fully up with the demand; standard brands sold in a regular way at 21½@22c, and in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—Prices weak but no lower; we can report sales in a small way at 90c.

CANDLES—Market well supplied; star, 16, mould 12c per pound.

CEMENT—Market fairly stocked. We note sales of Louisville at $2 60@2 75 per bbl.; Johnstown $2 25; Portland, $3 00@3 50; Calcined Plaster, $4 50; Sand Plaster, $3 50@3 75 per bbl. The demand for cement is largely increasing.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand and sales were moderate. The current rates were: Peaches, 10@ 10½c; for mixed 11@14c; for halves, 12@14c. Apples dull and prices uncertain.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The receipts of certain descriptions are on the increase, whilst others remain about the same. The receipts for the past forty-eight hours were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oats, sacks | 3,007 |
| Barley, sacks | 956 |
| Corn, sacks | 325 |
| Rye, sacks | 287 |
| Wheat, sacks | 1,204 |

The current rates were as follows: Wheat—red winter $1 38@1 42; white wheat $1 50@1 52 per bushel. Oats—market firm but quiet; we continue to quote from wharf and depot at 55@57c; store rates 60@60c. Corn dull but no lower; sales of round lots of mixed car on wharf and from track at 68c; mixed shelled 70c; prime yellow 73c. Rye steady but not active; sales at $1 00@1 05. Barley—spring 85@85c; fall 90@ 95c per bushel.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, May 4, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was again dull; buyers were not disposed to pay the rates that were demanded; the result was there was nothing done. The advance in freights has cut off the receipts very materially; all things considered the market don't present a very healthy appearance.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot, 10½@ 11c; May, 10¾@11c; sellers' option to July, 10¾c; buyers' option to July, 11@11¼c; buyers' option all year, 12¼c.

REFINED.

The market exhibited a firmer feeling a portion of the day; still buyers were very shy and not disposed to take hold; in the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates, viz: Spot, 23c; May, 23¼c; June, June, 24¼c; July, 24¾c; buyers' option to July, 24¾c; buyers' option all year, 26¾c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The market is quiet and steady; crude held at 13¾ to 13¾c; no bids for spot. Refined nominal at 23¾@23¾c; no transaction reported:

PHILADELPHIA—Market firm; May, 23c; June, 23¼ to 23¾c; July, 24¼ to 24¾c; August, 24¾c; last half August 25c asked; June to August, 24½c asked. Crude, 13c.

TITUSVILLE, May 3.—Market firm and advancing; $4 00 now bid for spot; no sales.

ROUSEVILLE, May 3.—Market excited; sales at $4 30.

PARKER, May 3.—There are no sales, with $4 10 to 4 15 bid.

OIL CITY, May 3.—Market firm; sales on Lower creek at $4 20 to 4 25; offers to sell at Oil City at 4 40 to 4 45.

TIDIOUTE, May 3.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00 to $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, May 3.—The market continued buoyant and firm to-day. The highest prices quoted firm towards the last. The advance is clearly marked at from 7½ to 10c, though the value of business was limited, purchasers not being over ready to concede to the advanced demands of holders. There were sales on the upper creek in the morning at the closing prices of yesterday. The price was gradually appreciated till 10¼c was reached on the lower creek. Before night $4 25 was considered the market price, and the volume of business was at that figure at Oil City; $4 00 was paid for gravity. We quote the following

SALES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,500 bbls | Upper Creek, regular | $4 05 |
| 1,000 " | Upper Creek | 4 00 |
| 500 " | Upper Creek | 3 9 |
| 700 " | Upper Creek, spot | 4 00 |
| 3,000 " | Lower Creek, regular | 4 10 |
| 1,000 " | Lower Creek, s. o | 4 20 |
| 2,000 " | Rouseville | 4 15 |
| 600 " | Rouseville | 4 05 |
| 500 " | Oil City, h.g | 4 05 |
| 1,000 " | Oil City | 4 10 |
| 1,000 " | Pet. Centre | s 25 |

## Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Flour—Demand good at full prices, chiefly for the lower grades; family $6 25@ 6 50; extra $6@6 25. Wheat scarce, firm and higher; No. 1 red winter, $1 37. Corn quiet and unchanged at 57c. Rye dull and declined at 98@1 02. Oats dull but unchanged; No 2 52@54c. Barley scarce and firm at $1 10@1 15. Groceries—demand good at full prices. Oils quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull and steady at 15c. Butter in fair demand, but at lower rates; reserve, 24@27c; Ohio, 22@25c. Cheese quiet and unchanged; Factory, 14½@15½c. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at $17 12½@ $17 50; closing $17 12½@17 25. Lard firm; kettle, 11c. Bulk meat dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 6¼c; sides, 7⅞@7¾c; sides, clear rib, 8¾@8¾c; clear, 8¾c; saleable 9c. Whisky firm at 88c.

## Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Flour, extra spring 5@10c, lower $5 5@5 60c. Wheat active and advanced; No. 2, $1 25¾, 1 26@1 27c, seller for last half month. Oats, No. 2, easier at 48c. Corn—No. 2 mixed small, at 58c. Rye—No. 1 58c. Barley—No. 2 dull at 90c.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871.

### CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle still continue fair, and the receipts are accumulating in the yards. A number of buyers arrived from the East to-day but are not buying any. The market is dull and depressed with very few cattle selling. Cattle holding at last week's figures, and full seventy-five cents per hundred difference between sellers and buyers. Below find rates at which cattle are held.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steer | $6 25 |
| Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 | 6 25@6 50 |
| Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 | 5 75@6 00 |
| Bulls, stags and oxen, 800 to 1,500 | 4 00@5 25 |
| Stock steers, 800 to 1,000 | 5 00@5 25 |

### HOGS.

The run of hogs is fair to-day. The market continues dull and drooping, with very few selling. Prices remain about the same as yesterday. The supply is greater than the demand. The following are the rates current for the different grades:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Extra, Philadelphia | | $6 25 |
| Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250 | | 6 00 |
| " " New York, 180 to 220 | | 5 75@5 85 |

### SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep to-day are heavy. The quality of those on sale very good. The market not so good as yesterday, though a great many sheep are selling. Prices are ½c lower on good, and from ½ to ¾c on medium and common. Fifteen loads remain unsold to-night. The following are the figures for the different kinds as bought and sold to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs | $5 50@5 75 |
| Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs | 5 00@5 25 |
| Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs | 4 75@5 00 |
| Foot rot and Scalawags, by the head | 4 75 |
| Clipped | 4 00@4 25 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Market.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Flour opened firm, but closed dull; superfine State and western $5 35 @6; common to good extra $6 15@6 35; good to choice $6 35@6 80; white western extra $6 80@7 15; Ohio extras $6 25@6 30; St Louis $6 40@9 00. Rye flour $4 20@5 10. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring $1 55@1 56; red and amber $1 56@1 58. Whisky easier at 93@93½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady and in moderate demand; Canada West $1 10. Malt easier. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western 76@76½c; yellow 82½c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 65@70c, the latter choice white Ohio. Leather heavy at 29@ 29½c; Orinoco 24@28c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 53@ 54c; unwashed 37c, pulled 44@51c; California 24@36c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio sold at 13¾@16½c. Sugar firm; Cuba sold at 9@9¾c. Rice 8¾@9c. Crude Petroleum 13¾; Refined 23c. Pork dull and unchanged; mess $15 prime pork $15; prime mess, new $16@16 25; June $17 50@17 75. Beef quiet mess $10@15; extra $14@17. Hams $26@29; prime mess higher 28c; India 25@28c; cut meats steady; hams 11@13c; shoulders 6¾@7c; middles steady; long and clear 9c. Lard firmer; prime steam 10¾@ 11¾c; kettle dried 11¾c; May and June 11⅝@11¾c. Butter dull and drooping; State 8@28c; Western 15 @22c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $5 20@6 35 for shipping extras. Wheat firm but no demand; red and amber $1 56@1 58. Oats steady. Corn firm and prices unchanged. Pork heavy; lower sales; mess for May at $17 62. Lard dull. Eggs steady at 17@17½c

FINANCIAL.

Gold steady with all business at 11¼@11¼c; loans made at from 1 to 3c; at close 1-12 of 1 per cent. was paid for use; small lot clearings 24 millions; export to-day, $75,000.

Governments opened dull and steady; treasury awards of $2,000,000 at from 119.98 to 111.10; market closed about ¼ per cent. off opening prices.

Stocks have been dull and heavy. Lake Shore and Reading being only strong stocks on list. The cliques tried hard to rally the market but without success. Parties in Rock Island and Northwest ran up their stock and tried to sell, but soon they stopped bidding and prices dropped off; the market was heavy at close, when the lowest prices of the day were current in some leading stock.

Money was plentiful at from 4 to 6c.

Southern bonds quiet and firm.

METALS.

Copper ingot—Lake, 21½c; Balto. and Tennessee, 21½c. Iron—Scotch pig, 33@35c; do. U. S., 32@36c; bar, 75c; Russian sheet active at 10½@11c. Cold nails scarce and firm; cut, $4 75; clinch, $5 25@5 75; horse-shoe, 10@11c.

## Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat —No. 2 spring less active at 2½c lower; $1 25 to $1 25¼ cash; this p. m. steady at $1 24 to $1 24¼. Corn—No. 2 mixed 1c to 1¼c lower; closed steady at 54¾ May; 54¾ June; this p. m. quite steady and unchanged. Oats—No. 2 ½c lower; closed at 47¾c to 48c. Rye—No. 2 1c to 2c higher; sic to 85c. Barley —No. 2 nominal at 87c; highwines steady at 88c. Provisions irregular and lower; mess pork closed at $17 50 June; lard 11c cash; 11¼ June; short ribs, 8¾; hogs active at $5 25 to $5 65; cattle dull at $6 00 to $6 70.

## Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Tobacco active and advanced; sales of 200 hhds leaf $5 00 to 6 60; low to fair cutting leaf $8 00 to 17 75. Flour firm; sales of plain and choice extra family at $6 25 to 6 75. Grain firm for all kinds. Wheat scarce and in demand. Provisions inactive and holders less firm; mess pork $18 00; bacon packed 7¾ to 9¾; hams sugar cured 15c; do. plain 14c. Buckwheat loose at 6¾ to 8¾. Lard, prime leaf in tierces 11½c; in kegs 12¾. Whisky quiet at 88c.

## Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., May 3.—Flour this afternoon has an upward tendency. Wheat active and advanced 1c; sales 2,000 bush No. 1 red winter at $1 42; No. 2 held at $1 39. Corn firm; high mixed, 64c. Oats better; sales 5,000 bushels No 1 State at 55c. Crude petroleum quiet, at $4 70; refined firmer and more active; held at 21@21½c.

## Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Flour dull and declining; Ohio and Indiana, $7@7 75. Wheat dull and declined; red western, $1 50@2 55. Rye dull but unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 77c; mixed western 76c. Oats, 63@64c. Crude Petroleum, 17½c; refined, 22¾c. Whisky firm at 93c.

## Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, May 3.—Cotton quiet; low middling at 13c.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling at 13c.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Cotton dull; middling at 14@14¼c.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 14½c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Cotton firm at 14½@ 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Cotton quiet at 14c.

MOBILE, May 2.—Cotton steady at 14¼c.


## Persecuted Organ.

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